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13

PART II.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

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ERRATA.

Page 21, No. 26, line 2. For "17th instant" read "13th instant."
„ 61, foot-note. For "Not printed" read "No. 79."

CONFIDENTIAL.

Further Correspondence respecting Morocco.

Part II.

No. 1.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 3, 1889.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco, recommending that advantage should be taken of the approaching presence at Gibraltar of the Mediterranean fleet for the ships to visit Tangier.*

I am to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that Lord Salisbury concurs in Sir W. K. Green's suggestion; and I am to inquire whether arrangements can be made without inconvenience for a visit of the squadron to Tangier waters.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 2.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 3, 1889.

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of the 5th ultimo, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you that a despatch has been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, in which he reports having delivered to Mr. Ferguson, the agent of your Company, the rifle recovered from the Moorish Government that was in the possession of the late Dr. Morris at the time of his murder.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 3.

Foreign Office to Mr. Bownass.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 3, 1889.

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of the 31st May last, I am now directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you herewith the revolver belonging to the late Dr. Morris; and I am to request that it may be delivered to his widow, and that an acknowledgment of its receipt may be forwarded to me.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

* See Part I, No. 243.

No. 4.

Office of Works to Foreign Office.—(*Received July* 4.)

12, *Whitehall Place, July* 3, 1889.

Sir,

REFERRING to my letter of the 16th April last, on the subject of the proposed new Legation and Consular buildings at Tangier, I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that a site for the new Legation House has been obtained, and a contract has been entered into for the erection of new Consular offices, &c., on the ground adjoining the existing Legation buildings.

The site acquired for the new Legation House is shown in red on the tracing which, with a copy of a Report on the subject by Mr. Boyce, the Board's Surveyor, is transmitted herewith for the information and consideration of the Secretary of State.

The Board concur in the recommendations made by Mr. Boyce in the Report in question, and they will be glad therefore if you will be good enough to move Lord Salisbury to take such steps in the matter as may be considered expedient in order to secure the preservation as an open space of the ground coloured green on the tracing.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. W. PRIMROSE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

Report by Mr. Boyce.

ADVERTING to the recent purchase of a site at Tangier, I deem it my duty to lose no time in urging that steps should be taken, through the Foreign Office, to protect the pieces of waste or common land on the south-east side from falling into the hands of adventurers who, by themselves or through their Consuls, may be able to obtain underhand concessions from the Sultan. The erection of our Legation close by will naturally give an impetus to such proceedings. Such proceedings are by no means uncommon at Tangier. A pertinent evidence is in the fact that a slip of ground between the end of our Consular property and the street was recently given by the Sultan to a German, and when I arrived there in May last I found a tall building nearly finished on the very strip I had hopes of adding to the Consular ground, and thus obtaining a frontage on that side to the street.

It would be an irreparable injury to our new site if anything like this should happen. The ground in question is really of no value to the Moorish Government, but it is of immense value to us as an open space. I feel I cannot too strongly urge that immediate action should be taken to obtain a Decree or promise from the Sultan that this land shall always remain open common property.

I annex tracings showing, in green, the land I allude to; a copy to be sent to the Foreign Office.

(Signed) R. H. BOYCE.

Office of Works, 12, *Whitehall Place, June* 29, 1889.

Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

Tracing.

No. 5.

Mr. R. Greening to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 9.)

46, *Fenchurch Street, London, July* 8, 1889.

My Lord,

HAVING been consulted by my client, Mr. Thomas Cornwell, with reference to an assault committed upon him on the 16th February last at Rabat, I wrote to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Tangier a letter of which I inclose a copy. I received in answer thereto the inclosed letter, dated the 27th June last, and as my client thinks

that the matter does not appear to have been clearly understood, I beg to ask your attention to the following facts.

My client was assaulted and hurt by the men in the water-port of Rabat, at the instigation of the Customs authorities, and his gun was detained by them.

My client remained at Casablanca for twenty-one days after the assault was committed, and the British Vice-Consul was in correspondence with that port, and my client not unnaturally thinks that if his personal attendance was required the British Vice-Consul ought to have then informed him, and not to do so when, after long delay, my client arrived at Tangier, and when it was impossible for him to return.

My client informs me that Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul told him that, assuming that everything which the Moors said as to provocation was true, nothing could have justified the assault. Even if it had been possible for Mr. Cornwell to return to Rabat, it would have been, in his opinion, of no use, as the authorities could have brought any number of men (even if not in the town at the time of the assault) to support the authorities—my client, perhaps, being able to induce one or two friendly Moors, at the risk of imprisonment and of their lives, to assist him by telling the truth.

My client informs me that it would entail a loss of several hundred pounds if he were obliged to return to Rabat, and, as there is no hotel or similar accommodation, he would have to buy tent equipment at a great expense and delay, and if he hired it it would be even more expensive.

My client is of opinion that if the facts had been fully laid before Her Majesty's Government immediate action would have been taken to demand satisfaction, the more so as my client informs me that the British Vice-Consul himself was insulted.

I have therefore, on my client's behalf, to ask your Lordship to give the case your Lordship's careful attention, and my client will defer any further remarks until the receipt of your Lordship's communication to me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBT. GREENING.

Inclosure in No. 5.

Sir W. K. Green to Mr. Greening.

Tangier, June 27, 1889.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 21st instant, I beg to inform you that the Moorish Government having refused to entertain Mr. Cornwell's claim for damages on account of the occurrence at the Rabat Custom-house alluded to by you, the matter was referred to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who has decided that the claim cannot be further supported unless Mr. Cornwell returns to Rabat to have the case judicially investigated, as Mr. White, acting for me in my absence, had previously urged him to do.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 6.

Mr. Bownass to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 9.)

Windermere, July 8, 1889.

My Lord,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of the late Mr. Morris' revolver, which I have handed over to his widow, and for which she wishes me to convey to your Lordship her thanks.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. T. BOWNASS.

No. 7.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 66.)

Foreign Office, July 10, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 48 to Mr. White of the 23rd April last, I transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works,* together with its inclosures, announcing the acquisition of a site for the new Tangier Legation House, and the conclusion of a contract for the erection of new Consular offices.

I have to request you to take such measures for the preservation of the open space marked in green on the tracing, and referred to by Mr. Boyce, as may seem most advisable for the purpose, and to report to me the result.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

P.S.—I have to request that the tracing, which is sent in original, may be eventually returned to me.

S.

No. 8.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 11.)

E

(No. 75. Confidential.)

Tangier, July 4, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to Mr. White's despatch No. 64, Confidential, of the 21st May last, regarding French intrigues at the Moorish Court, and a reported attempt on the part of M. Patrenôtre to obtain a rectification of the Algerian frontier in the direction of the Oasis of Figuig, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that my French colleague, since his recent return from Fez, has told me that, whilst he was at the Shereefian Court, he touched upon no frontier question with the Sultan, as none existed, and as he held no instructions from the French Government to discuss any such matter with the Sultan.

As for the Oujda frontier question, so frequently alluded to in the European press, M. Patrenôtre said he had absolutely no knowledge of it. He had, indeed, arranged with Mulaï Hassan that certain compensations should be paid by the Moorish Government as fines and compensations for damages for some Moorish raids on Algerine territory in the vicinity of Oujda, and possibly this fact has been distorted into "the Oujda Frontier question."

With regard to other matters treated by him, M. Patrenôtre assured me that he had attained very little at the Shereefian Court, though he had, like most visitors to it, been most favourably impressed by the amicable character of Mulaï Hassan, whilst he had brought away with him no illusions as to His Shereefian Majesty's intentions to act on the good advice which His Majesty had listened to with such politeness and apparent satisfaction.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 9.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 69.)

Foreign Office, July 11, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to the concluding paragraph of my despatch to Mr. White No. 56 of the 20th May last, upon the subject of the complaint of Mr. Bensaude against the Custom-house officials at Rabat, I have now to state to you that Her Majesty's Government are advised that that gentleman is not entitled to British protection while in Morocco.

You will therefore abstain from any further interference on his behalf.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* No. 3.

No. 10.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 13.)

E

(No. 76. Confidential.)

Tangier, July 5, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my Confidential despatch to your Lordship No. 69 of the 20th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, a translation of an extract from a letter received by me from my confidential native correspondent at the Shereefian Court.

Cid Boobeker-el-Ganjawee, the correspondent in question, who is now in Tangier, has supplemented his statement concerning the proposed fortifications on the Island of Perigil, by informing me that he had further learnt that the advice for the building of the batteries had been given to the Sultan by M. Patenôtre, the French Minister, and that when Mulaï Hassan brought the matter under the notice of his Ministers, His Majesty had been reminded of the counsels I had recently tendered to him, whereupon His Majesty decided to refrain from fortifying Perigil.

I must, however, here warn your Lordship that this statement of Cid Boobeker's must not be accepted as conclusive until I have received more formal assurances on the subject from the Moorish Government itself.

Whilst conversing lately with my German colleague concerning the rumoured fortifying of Perigil, Count von Tattenbach, who seemed aware that German counsels were suspected of having favoured the project at the Shereefian Court, said to me that he was sure the German Government was not disposed to intrude its counsels on any matter affecting the freedom of navigation in the Straits of Gibraltar, for it felt its interests, which are only of second or third rank, as compared to those of England, were quite safe under the watchful eye of the Government of Great Britain.

In confirmation of the belief that the French are busying themselves with the question of the navigation in the Straits, I have the honour to draw your Lordship's attention to two articles on the subject, herein inclosed, which have appeared in the two last issues of the "Reveil de Maroc," the Tangier newspaper, which is believed to be under the control of the French Legation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

Cid Boobeker to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.)

(Extract.)

Fez, June 19, 1889.

PAY attention to the position of Perigil. It is said a French engineer wished to inspect it, and to build there a fort for the Moorish Government with three batteries, to be armed with big guns, which will range as far as the middle of the Straits. Then the Spaniards will build a fort on the top of the mountain of their territory opposite Perigil.

Diosdado used to tell them that. I was told all this by an engineer of the artillery, Sweeri, secretly, and have informed you secretly.

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

Extract from the "Réveil du Maroc" of June 26, 1889.

LE QUADRILATÈRE MARITIME GIBRALTAR-TANGER.—Gibraltar! . . . . . un de ces noms qui restent gravés dans la mémoire depuis l'enfance et, pendant une série de siècles, poursuivent l'humanité d'une Jettatura historique: pas plus l'écolier, écœuré à ses débuts par l'étude des noms géographiques, que le diplomate vieilli dans les arcanes de la politique internationale ne peuvent se soustraire à l'attraction exercée par cette consonnance semi-Arabe de si fière allure.

Phénomène physique et phénomène politique! . . . . . un jeu de la nature a fait surgir des flots, entre deux mers subitement reliées, cet énorme roc terminé vers l'Europe par le pic audacieux du Mons Calpe dominant un très court isthme, et, vers

l'Afrique, par la pointe périlleuse d'Europe dont les canons surveillent la Méditerranée, tout le détroit, les côtes d'Espagne et du Maroc et l'entrée de l'océan.

Ce phénomène physique est rendu doublement bizarre et curieux par le jeu astucieux de la politique: celle-ci a fait de l'étrange roc Espagnol une sentinelle vigilante des intérêts Anglais: là où devrait logiquement flotter le pavillon or et rouge de Castille, qui présidait aux adieux de Boabdil, se dresse orgueilleusement le Léopard Britannique élevé sur cent étages de batteries, de cavernes toujours prêtes à vomir le feu et le fer, gardée nuit et jour par l'inquiète vigilance de 6,000 soldats Anglais munis d'eau, de vivres, et de munitions pour un siège de cinq ans.

A 28 kilom. de la pointe d'Europe, et formant la pointe sud-est du détroit dont le Mons Calpe—Espagnol par l'histoire, la géographie, et l'ethnographie, mais tenu par l'Angleterre—émerge des flots la presqu'île de Ceuta, autre anomalie historique: terre mogrébine conquise par les Portugais sur les Émirs-el-Moumenin, elle est venue à l'Espagne par l'union politique de Lisbonne à la Péninsule Hibérique qui n'a pas consenti à la restituer lors de la scission de 1668.

Le droit du plus fort se retrouve à chaque pas de l'histoire; M. de Bismarck ne l'a pas inventé, il n'a fait que le raffermir au moment où la sape du progrès le menaçait tant soit peu.

C'est encore en vertu de la force primant le droit que l'Espagne ne peut fortifier Ceuta: l'Angleterre hérisse sans cesse de nouvelles batteries une des clefs du détroit, et veille attentivement à rendre inoffensifs les deux angles Espagnols, Ceuta et Tarifa, du quadrilatère maritime, tandis qu'elle convoite ardemment le quatrième Tanger.

Cette politique est intelligemment Britannique; on ne saurait songer à tenir tout le quadrilatère, et la valeur de la diagonale Gibraltar-Tangier est incomparablement plus grande que celle de Ceuta-Tarifa. Quoique la première soit la plus longue, 51 kilom. contre 36 kilom., elle a sur la seconde l'avantage, aux extrémités, de deux rades confortables, de facile défense, tandis que Tarifa et Ceuta n'offrent, pour le moment, aucun abri sérieux ni contre les vents ni contre une flotte ennemie. Ce n'est pas à dire que l'Espagne ne saurait faire de ces deux points des appuis considérables de la diagonale qui coupe le Détroit; le mamelon de Ceuta et les hauteurs abruptes qui dominent le Détroit depuis l'isthme jusqu'à la redoute O'Donnel, en passant par la mosquée et le réduit du Renégat, sont faciles à garnir d'une artillerie inabordable. Il n'est guère malaisé de rendre relativement dangereuse toute la zone de la diagonale Espagnole; il suffirait de garnir la côte depuis Tarifa jusqu'à la Pointe d'Algeçiras de batteries puissantes: les plus voisines de Gibraltar, naturellement et artificiellement défilées des canons Anglais, combineraient leurs feux avec celles de Ceuta, la distance n'étant pas supérieure à 30 kilom. Quoiqu'une portée de 15 kilom. soit déjà préjudiciable à l'approximation du tir, surtout quand le but est un navire en marche, la seule possibilité de battre toute l'entrée du Détroit serait un avantage appréciable des positions Espagnoles sur les feux de Gibraltar, dont l'action est circonscrite à un rayon partant d'un centre unique, et dont l'extrême tangente s'évite très facilement en se tenant dans les eaux Marocaines. C'est en vue de fortifier cette diagonale que l'Espagne essaya, il y a deux ans, de prendre possession de l'Ile de Peregil, sur la côte Marocaine; ce mauvais îlot abrupt, gros comme un caillou, est le pendant naturel de Ceuta, à l'ouest de Djebel Moussa; il est admirablement placé pour compléter un système de feux combinés dangereusement sur le Détroit.

Aujourd'hui l'îlot est occupé par des gardes de l'Andjera.

Mais outre que l'Angleterre ne permettra jamais de tels armements, les conditions maritimes des têtes de la diagonale Espagnole, rendues plus mauvaises par le régime des courants et des vents dans le Détroit, sont telles qu'on ne pourrait guère songer à en faire les appuis permanents d'une flotte de combat. Supposant même qu'on veuille et puisse à l'aide de nombreux millions, construire des ports de guerre à Ceuta et à Tarifa, les vents fréquents de l'est ou de l'ouest en rendraient bien souvent l'accès très dangereux.

En l'état actuel des choses, ni la ligne Ceuta-Tarifa, ni la tête Anglaise de la diagonale Tanger ne peuvent par elles-mêmes arrêter le passage d'une flotte, même en pleine jour; les navires voulant éviter Gibraltar fileraient sans danger le long de la côte Marocaine, et les bâtiments, pour se tenir hors des feux Espagnols de Tarifa-Ceuta, n'ont qu'à couper le Détroit vers ou de la Pointe d'Europe, de ou sur Alcaarz Srir.

Le passage du Détroit en temps de guerre serait donc fort simple, s'il ne fallait tenir compte de la puissante flotte Anglaise appuyée sur Gibraltar. C'est ici qu'on saisit d'un coup d'œil l'immense supériorité de Gibraltar sur la diagonale Espagnole, et que l'on comprend l'importance de Tanger, malgré le voisinage de l'arsenal maritime

de Cadix. En effet, si l'Angleterre tenait Tanger, qui serait donc devenu port de guerre de premier ordre, il suffirait d'une seconde escadre s'y appuyant pour rendre le Détroit infranchissable; les bâtiments échappant à l'escadre de Tanger tomberaient infailliblement dans celle de Gibraltar ou sous les canons de la forteresse et vice versa.

Inclosure 3 in No. 10.

Extract from the "Réveil du Maroc" of July 3, 1889.

Le Quadrilatère Maritime Tanger-Gibraltar. Il est de l'intérêt évident de l'Europe de ne pas laisser fermer le Détroit de Gibraltar au profit exclusif d'une Puissance quelconque qui pourrait, à un moment donné, avoir la tentation d'en interdire l'entrée aux autres nations.

On voit ainsi que la désagrégation du quadrilatère est indispensable à la liberté du Détroit. En l'état présent, la désagrégation existe, mais à l'avantage de l'Angleterre; elle ne répond pas, évidemment, à l'idéal des Puissances Maritimes, particulièrement de l'Espagne.

Plusieurs fois déjà et tout récemment encore, la Tribune et la presse Espagnoles ont prononcé devant l'Europe d'amères paroles reflétant les sentiments d'une dignité nationale outragée et impuissante, des aspirations ardentes auxquelles ne sont permises que des manifestations purement platoniques.

Il a semblé à M. Marcoartu que la neutralisation du Détroit, tout en donnant satisfaction au sentiment national, était de nature à séduire, en outre, toutes les Puissances intéressées à la libre navigation du Détroit; l'exemple du Suez paraissait, du reste, appuyer cette idée.

Or, observons qu'à Suez la situation et les positions respectives étaient tout autres et les deux rives du canal hors de conteste.

Sur le Détroit, au contraire, bien des objections s'élèvent contre la proposition de l'honorable Sénateur Espagnol: Outre que les neutralités ne valent qu'autant qu'elles sont respectées, il est peu vraisemblable que l'Angleterre consente à aliéner l'avantage militaire que lui donne actuellement Gibraltar sur toutes ses rivales possibles; d'autant plus que, depuis la neutralisation du Suez, ce Détroit tient un premier rang dans ses préoccupations.

Admettant même que la valeur du quadrilatère soit totalement ou partiellement annihilée par la neutralisation du Détroit, on ne réussirait à en retirer qu'une perte certaine au détriment de l'Espagne et des nations autres que l'Angleterre. Que si l'on nous conteste ce point, on veuille bien faire voir comment les navires de guerre, et surtout les bâtiments marchands, pourront éviter soit l'escadre et les torpilleurs, soit les canons Britanniques: ceux-ci et celle-là, respectant d'abord fort mal la neutralité —impossible dans la pratique de ce cas spécial—pourront toujours former, en dehors des eaux neutres, une barrière dangereuse depuis le Cap Négro jusqu'à la Pointe d'Europe. On saisit aisément qu'une escadrille de torpilleurs appuyés sur une escadre telle qu'en peut former l'Angleterre suffira pour rejeter sous les canons de Gibraltar et prendre entre deux feux, tout ce qui tenterait l'entrée ou la sortie de la Méditerranée que Ceuta ne peut empêcher.

Nous ne croyons pas nécessaire d'entrer dans des considérations étendues sur les forces navales pouvant venir de l'Est s'attaquer à cette barrière: celles qui pourraient être lancées de Carthagène ou de Barcelone ne sont pas encore à redouter.

Ne ressort-il pas de là que la neutralisation du Détroit ne serait profitable qu'à l'Angleterre seule, que l'Espagne, au contraire, y perdrait toutes chances de voir un jour la diagonale Tarifa-Ceuta devenir une inquiétude pour ses ennemis possibles? Pour ce faire, il lui suffirait d'augmenter sa marine de navires tels que le "Pelayo" et d'exercer enfin la plénitude de ses droits souverains, c'est-à-dire, d'armer Ceuta-Tarifa et de "torpiller" les eaux Espagnoles du détroit.

Ainsi la neutralisation du Détroit ne paraît convenir guère plus à l'Espagne qu'à l'Angleterre, à moins que la première Puissance ne craigne de ne jamais pouvoir ou posséder Tanger ou empêcher la seconde de s'en emparer.

On a encore proposé la neutralisation du Maroc. Est-ce plus rationnel, plus acceptable?

Cette solution ne paraît guère mériter crédit: elle implique, en effet, l'accord préalable de toutes les Puissances dont les vues, les intérêts, les avantages déjà acquis, les prétentions ou les droits sont trop différenciés et intenses pour qu'on puisse en espérer un renoncement désintéressé. Un tel accord, aussi, ne pourrait se faire

qu'avec le concours de Sa Majesté Chérifienne et sous la condition expresse de la libre pénétration Européenne au Maroc. Une telle condition semblerait peut-être plus dangereuse au Maghrzen que même la "protection" par un unique pavillon Européen.

* * * * * * *

En somme, le problème du quadrilatère maritime paraît insoluble à l'époque présente, sinon par la force de circonstances majeures, foulant aux pieds toutes les considérations précédentes. En ce sens, les probabilités sont en faveur de la force maritime Anglaise favorisée des circonstances majeures qui se préparent en Europe. Dans une telle éventualité, du quadrilatère maritime il ne resterait que la diagonale Gibraltar-Tanger et celle-ci suffirait à la Puissance et à la gloire du Léopard Britannique. Ce serait la confirmation d'un mot de Nelson et de cette parole d'un Ministre Anglais:

"Tanger a été Anglais et le redeviendra."

L'avenir de cette importante question est encore enveloppé d'incertitudes; le spectateur, soit impartial, soit intéressé, ne peut qu'en suivre, le premier avec curiosité, le second avec anxiété, les diverses péripéties dont le public n'est pas toujours à même de percevoir les manifestations souvent très subtiles.

No. 11.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 13, 1889.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you the accompanying copies of correspondence, as marked in the margin,* in regard to the fortification by the Moorish Government of Peregil, an island laying off the coast of Morocco.

With reference to the question as to how far Her Majesty's Government would be justified in interfering in such a case, I am to observe that, when in 1859 it was feared that, owing to the war then existing between Spain and Morocco, some part of the Moorish coast might be ceded to the first-named Power, the Spanish Government was informed that it would be impossible for Her Majesty's Government, or, indeed, for any other Maritime Power, to view with indifference the permanent occupation by Spain of such a position on the coast as would enable her to impede the passage of the Straits to ships frequenting the Mediterranean for commercial or other purposes. When the Treaty of Peace came to be signed, certain places on the Moorish coast were ceded by Morocco to Spain, and she still holds them. But although Her Majesty's Government have remonstrated against any important positions on the Moorish coast being ceded to a foreign Power, Lord Salisbury is of opinion that the same justification would not exist for protesting against the Sultan of Morocco fortifying any island or position on his own coast which he deems advisable, although such action might be considered by Her Majesty's Government to be inexpedient and impolitic.

I am, therefore, to request that, in laying this letter before Secretary Lord Knutsford, you will state that Lord Salisbury proposes, with his Lordship's concurrence, to approve the advice given by Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier to the Moorish Government as reported in Sir W. K. Green's despatch No. 69, Confidential, of the 20th ultimo, and to inform him that Her Majesty's Government do not consider that they would be justified in making a formal protest against the fortification of Peregil.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 12.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 71.) *Foreign Office, July* 15, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 57 of the 22nd May last, I transmit, for your information, the accompanying copy of a further letter from the North-West

* Memorandum by Sir E. Hertslet, December 21; Sir Clare Ford, No. 179, December 16; Sir W. K. Green, No. 152, December 30, 1887; to M. Catalani, May 24; Sir W. K. Green, No. 69, Confidential, June 20, 1889.

African Company in regard to their claim against the Sultan of Morocco, together with copy of the reply that has been returned thereto.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 13.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 15, 1889.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state to you that your letter of the 28th ultimo, in regard to the claim of the North-West African Company against the Sultan of Morocco, will receive careful consideration, and that a copy of it will be sent to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier.

As you are aware, Sir W. K. Green was instructed, on his return to his post, to endeavour to come to an arrangement with His Shereefian Majesty as to the affairs of the Company, and Lord Salisbury must await the result of his efforts before sending any further instructions.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 14.

Foreign Office to Mr. Greening.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 15, 1889.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, in regard to the assault committed upon your client, Mr. Thomas Cornwell, on the 16th February last at Rabat, and to state to you that his Lordship cannot depart from the decision in the matter communicated to you by Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier.

The inclosure in your letter is returned herewith.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 15.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 77.)

My Lord, *Tangier, July* 11, 1889.

IN reply to your Lordship's despatch of the 27th May last, with reference to Signor Catalani's communication of the 15th of the same month in regard to the Moorish prisons, I have the honour to state to your Lordship that the Italian Chargé d'Affaires' accounts concerning the treatment of prisoners by the Maroquine Government are, more or less, based on actual facts, though many of these may not be said to quite exist in Tangier itself, where the presence of the foreign Representatives and of a numerous European public has considerably tended to bring about an improvement of the local prison establishment.

The periodical visitations which your Lordship had suggested have been rendered unnecessary through the almost daily visits to the prisons of tourists and other philanthropic persons, whereby the Moorish authorities have been brought, in a way, under the influence of public opinion, and have felt themselves obliged to supervise more than formerly the ventilation and cleanliness of the dungeons. No special provision is, however, made for the feeding of the prisoners who have to depend on the supplies brought to them by their friends from outside, or on the proceeds of their industry in basket, mat, and rope making.

Signor Catalani's description of the barbarities practised on gangs of prisoners whilst being removed from one place to another, and the other hardships suffered by them in prison, are currently asserted facts, and I have no reason to believe that they

* See Part I, No. 247; and No. 13, *infra*.

are altogether untrue, though they do not occur in places of Government which happen to be also the residence of foreign Consular officers and other Europeans.

The abuses and evils of Maroquine misgovernment are so numerous and terrible, and so much a part of the whole system of administration, that I feel the attempt to grapple with them is quite beyond the powers of simple diplomatic representations.

Improvement in all branches of Moorish administration will arise more or less rapidly as the foreign Governments having intercourse with this country show an increased determination to enforce on all occasions their Treaty and other international rights, and thus keep up the triturating influence of their civilization on the barbarities which make Morocco one of the most oppressed countries of the world.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 16.

M. Catalani to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 20.)

(Translation.)

20, *Grosvenor Square, July* 10, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of, and to thank your Lordship for, your letter of the 27th May, concerning the state of the prisons in Morocco.

At the same time I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a Report on the same subject addressed by the Italian Minister at Tangier to my Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. CATALANI.

Inclosure in No. 16.

Signor Cantagalli to Signor Crispi.

(Translation.) *Algiers* [*sic*], *June* 19, 1889.

I RECEIVED on the 16th instant the despatch which your Excellency was good enough to send to me on the 10th.

In reply, I have the honour to report to your Excellency as follows.

The state of the Moorish prisons, which have been denounced by the press of Europe, is in reality worse than it is supposed. The buildings are unhealthy and filthy, the number of prisoners they contain is excessive, and every hygienic rule is disregarded. No beds or blankets, much less any doctor, nor is there any separation of the sick from the sound, in case of one of those epidemics occurring which break out but too often in the narrow rooms where the wretched creatures await often for many years either their freedom or death. The innocent and the guilty, assassins and debtors, are mixed up together, and all are loaded with chains. Not unfrequently in the more remote districts one long chain holds together fifty or sixty of these poor wretches. They are not fed; their sustenance is provided by the care of their relations or by private charity.

This is the bare truth; but the remedy is hard to find. A radical reform or even a modification of such a painful state of affairs could not be brought about in the Empire without introducing other reforms, and unless the civilization on which they rested spread its influence over the internal, political, and administrative systems as well.

At all times, but particularly during the last twenty years, the attention of the foreign Representatives has been directed towards mitigating the suffering of the poor wretches who are driven into the prisons of the Empire often by inhuman tyranny rather than on account of crimes committed, and something was obtained. In Tangier and the cities of the coast the situation of the prisoners was to a certain extent improved, but in the interior it remained the same.

In fact, a few years ago joint action was taken by the Ministers of Italy, Great Britain, and, I think, of Germany, to induce the Sultan to take into his consideration the prisons in his dominions. Not to mention others, I may remind you that the late Commendatore Scovasso, in his different missions to the Shereefian Government, called His Majesty's attention to the subject each time. In March 1885 that diplomatist

addressed to the Grand Vizier a note informing him that the condition of the Imperial prisons and the great sufferings of the prisoners had raised a feeling of general indignation in the civilized world, and that in the name of the Italian Government he demanded urgently the adoption of the following measures:—

1. That the Governors should be ordered to provide the prisoners without means of subsistence with the bread and water necessary to them.

2. That the prisoners be obliged to clean out every day the rooms they are imprisoned in.

3. That the interior of the cells should be whitewashed a few days before each festival.

4. That irons should not be placed on persons imprisoned for debt, and that they should be kept separate from the perpetrators of crimes.

My predecessor concluded by a declaration that these beneficent arrangements would not only draw forth the approval of His Majesty's subjects, but would deserve the applause of all Christian nations.

In consequence of this note the Sultan addressed to all the Governors a Circular instructing them to improve the treatment of prisoners and the hygienic conditions of the buildings. This order, with a few exceptions, remained without effect.

Whence come the enormous number of wretches who languish in the Moorish prisons? The explanation is obvious.

It is rare that an individual is arrested for crimes committed. If he is guilty of murder, the religious law, founded on the *lex talionis*, consents either to a vengeance such as is expressed by the formula, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," or to a pecuniary compensation. Cases of theft are in practice treated like cases of debt. Of the latter class there is a numerous band of prisoners. However, there are three reasons which contribute to fill the Shereefian prisons:—

First, the complaints of the foreign Representatives; secondly, the persecution of the rich and powerful, and their families and clients, by the central and supreme authorities, or by the inferior officials; thirdly, the vexatious and arbitrary behaviour inspired by fanatical hatred of those who, in order to withdraw themselves from the persecution of their Governors, solicit foreign protection.

I say the foreign Representatives, for every time a complaint is made by one of them—and every complaint results in a demand for pecuniary compensation—the Governors arrest the debtors and the perpetrators of the theft. If they are insolvent, the measure extends to their families, villages, or tribes, so that, in a direct or indirect manner, the Minister of a Power making a claim on behalf of some protected subject for a sum of money causes a large number of wretched creatures to be shut up in these hells. The principle of joint responsibility condemns them to pay or die.

Every post, whether high or low, can be bought in Morocco, and the price of the provincial Governorships is the highest. As every Caïd (Governor) on taking up his office feels that he will never receive pay from the Sultan, he makes it his principal business to recoup himself for what he has spent, while distributing largess among the courtiers and favourite slaves, and even bribing the Emperor himself. It is the same system as the old Roman Pro-Consuls. Thus he goes on collecting, sometimes, enormous sums; threatening, oppressing, torturing, and imprisoning his subjects, who fear him all the more the richer they are, as the annual present or tribute which the Governor has to pay to the Sultan must be squeezed out of their pockets, and there often arrive sudden demands from the Court which largely exceed the usual taxes.

In the cities on the coast, where the vigilance of the Ministers and Consuls can check the rapacity and prevent the violence of the authorities, the latter, although animated by a profound religious aversion, do not dare attack the subject who puts himself under the protection of a foreign flag, or put into irons a man who has requested such protection.

In the interior things do not run so smoothly. The broker or agent in the country is frequently exposed to vexatious, to humiliating, or even cruel treatment. The Moors, moreover, who to make secure their lives and property attempt to get protection, are immediately persecuted in every possible manner, and often imprisoned and tortured.

I have on my part done all I possibly could to mitigate the sufferings of those who languish in the State prisons. On the occasion of Cavalier Gentile's Mission to the Shereefian Court last year six Mussulman prisoners were set free from the prisons of Mequinez. These poor wretches had been languishing for four, five, or six years in a horrible dungeon, loaded with chains, for some claims made by the Italian Legation. The Sultan had paid the indemnity required, and these men were guaranteeing in

person the repayment of the sum to their Sovereign. Under these circumstances the Royal Interpreter made in my name the most energetic representations to the Sultan that he should turn his attention seriously to the wretched and shameful state of the penal establishments in his dominions, which did not even merit such a name; and I have done the same on every occasion which has offered.

Lately I have, by paying a visit to the Governor of this city, succeeded in obtaining the freedom of a black arrested about three years ago, and of three Arabs. They were discharged in my presence.

On several occasions assistance was rendered by me to the prisoners of Tangier. At the beginning of the year a theft of horses committed to the detriment of an Italian subject caused me to make a claim for 400 dollars. When all the expenses of recovering the animals were paid, a business which I had to occupy myself about, there still remained about half the sum; this I returned by an official letter to the Commissioner of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to employ in relieving the prisoners in the town, after having ascertained that the persons arrested for suspicion of the theft had disbursed to the Governor the sum paid to me, and were at liberty.

I may recall to your Excellency's memory the fact of the liberation of the Jew Raphael Memen, which was obtained by Cavalier Gentile by means of direct and energetic representations to His Majesty the Emperor.

During an excursion which I made to Tetuan I visited the prisons of that city. I am obliged by love of accuracy to declare that they seemed to me by far cleaner, larger, and more airy than those of Tangier, and the aspect of the prisoners more healthy. I left the usual alms there. However, the prisons in that town are always the object of what I might almost call a morbid curiosity on the part of foreigners and tourists; each gives his contribution, and acquires one of the little articles which the prisoners make in the cells in order to better their position.

Such is the state of affairs, and such are the means adopted to diminish the injustice. How insufficient is the latter, compared with the magnitude of the evil, your Excellency will easily understand.

No efficacious remedy, no salve to the wound, will be obtained until the country is on the path to a higher civilization. Anyhow, I shall not cease in my efforts towards this humane end; and I shall, in pursuance of your Excellency's instructions, assist my English colleague in his efforts.

(Signed) CANTAGALLI.

No. 17.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 20.)

E

(No. 78. Most Confidential.)

Tangier, July 13, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to Mr. White's despatch to your Lordship No. 64, Confidential, of the 21st May last, concerning the rumoured French encroachments on the Mauro-Algerine frontier, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, the translation of a letter from a secret Italian agent, communicated to me confidentially by Signor Cantagalli, my Italian colleague.

The information contained in the letter is interesting from the very detailed and precise account it gives of the military strength of the French on the Maroquine borders.

I beg to draw special notice to the manner in which Genan Borzig (Djenein Bu-Resk) appears to have been fortified, as it was only acquired, as at the time reported, by France early in 1887.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 17.

Signor Ciolla to Signor Cantagalli.

(Translation.)

Illustrious Consul-General, *Oran, May* 30, 1889.

THE night before last I returned from my excursion to the south.

Leaving this on the 24th instant, I took at the station of Perrigana the train of the narrow-gauge line which goes from Arzen to Saïda, and from thence continues as far as Aïn Sefra.

Two days are requisite for going, and the same for returning. I stopped one day only at Aïn Sefra. That line's course is divided into two distinct parts, the civil line of Arzen to the station of Modzbah, an immense depôt of "halfa" (grass used in paper-making); the strategical line, from Modzbah to Aïn Sefra. This last part differs from the other by the manner in which the intermediate small stations are constructed; all are surrounded by fortified walls, with their respective loopholes. Beyond Modzbah, in the region of the higher plain, after having traversed interminable plains, which are very justly named "Seas of Halfa," one arrives at Kreidar, first important military post at the entrance of the Sciott-el-Gharbi, at an altitude of 1,087 metres.

A fort, to which is joined the residence of the Commander of the station, with a high square tower at its extremity for the use of the optical telegraph, communicating with Mesceria, Geryville, Ras-el-Ma, and Saïda, is dominated by a neighbouring height, upon which there are military constructions connected with the railway, and surrounded by a fortified wall, inside which are placed the station, post and telegraph offices.

The garrison of Kreidar is composed of about 800 men.

From Kreidar to Mesceria the distance is 81 kilom.

This second fortified post, situated at the foot of Djebel Antar, at an altitude of 1,158 metres, has lost much of its importance since the prolongation of the line as far as Aïn Sefra. It, however, continues to be the point of support of the troops of the south, and the residence of the Sub-military Intendance. The garrison of Mesceria varies from about 1,200 to 1,400 soldiers.

In this last station I met the General commanding the division of the province, who was on a journey of inspection.

He got down with me at Aïn Sefra, and next morning left for Djenien Bu-Resk and the other posts on the frontier.

Aïn Sefra.—In the midst of those arid solitudes, and at a distance of 454 kilom. from Arzen, the aspect of the military constructions of Aïn Sefra, on getting down at the station, are really imposing. One can well understand the lively fear which must exist in the mind of those populations at the display of so much strength.

Situated at an altitude of 1,070 metres on the first spurs of the Saharian slopes, the post, however, lies in a valley between Djebel Mecter and Djebel Aïssa, at the feet of the first "djebel" (mountain), which joins hills of sand which extend in a southerly direction for 26 kilom.

The selection of the position is, however, not a very happy one, as, at the slightest breath of wind, a cloud of almost impalpable sand covers the settlement, which renders almost worthless the attempts which have been made to improve the country by bestowing on it some kind of vegetation.

Aïn Sefra is divided into two distinct quarters, separated by a magnificent stream of water called Wad Sefra. On one side arise the civil buildings, the station, the school, the village, the numerous canteens; and on the other side the military constructions, which occupy a space of about a square kilometre. A fortified wall, with loopholes and pieces of mountain artillery at the angles, surrounds the building, rendering it impregnable to enemies of those parts.

These constructions are not yet, however, sufficient to lodge all the troops of the garrison. A portion of these is still under tents on the outside of the fortifications, and for which the engineers are about to build more new huts.

The garrison, under the authority of a superior commanding officer, under whose control are also the advanced posts, is composed of besides the 5th Battalion of Light Infantry, permanently quartered there, a squadron of Spahis, a squadron of the Military Train, two companies of the Foreign Legion, two companies of engineers, many soldiers belonging to the services of the Hospital Administration, and of the

"Bureau Arabe," &c., in all, nearly 3,000 men. At the watering-place I counted as many as 100 horses and another 100 mules.

The magazines of stores of every description occupy a vast space, and are most richly provisioned. By means of two telegraphic wires the authority of Aïn Sefra is in communication on one side with the optical station of Ras Scerghi on the summit of Djebel Mecter, and on the other with that of Ras Aïssa, culminating point of Djebel Aïssa. Both one and the other of these two optical posts communicate in their turn with those of Moghrar Fukanni, Moghrar Tahtany, Djenien Bu-Resk, Funassa, Sfissifa, and Mesceria.

Djenien Bu-Resk, fortified, as appears, in a special manner with bastions and by artillery, has a permanent garrison of 250 to 300 soldiers. Beyond that post the troops have pushed their reconnoitring as far as the Oasis of Wad Dermel, 34 kilom. distant from Figuig, and have dug there several artesian wells, but have done nothing else. Wad Dermel is not occupied.

Funassa (village) has a garrison of 200 soldiers belonging to the disciplinary companies.

Funassa (hill) has another 100 soldiers.

Sfissifa, 150 soldiers.

Moghrar Fukanni, Moghrar Tahtany, are two posts confided to the corps of Spahis.

Mekalis, on the mountain of the same name, serves solely as a sanitarium, and remains open for only three months of the year.

Within the last few days, owing to certain occurrences, the six penultimate stations of the line have each been provided with ten soldiers and a corporal taken from the militia of the Foreign Legion.

These are the forces which France has as its disposal to-day in the South Oranais starting from Saïd.

I will now endeavour to sum up, for your information and guidance, Sir, the several conversations that I held at Aïn Sefra with military persons and others concerning the actual state of affairs.

Thus, all the troops are on a footing of war, and, as far as regards the natives especially, the laws of a State siege exist, though, for Europeans, in a somewhat mitigated form. The military are prohibited from going beyond a distance of 2 kilom. from the fortification.

The very few sedentary natives established in the village are prohibited from entr ing the inclosures of the fortification.

The Amar who have remained on French territory, escorted by 600 soldiers, have been removed beyond Geryville. The country is not at all quiet. Aggressions occur daily to the detriment of the military, and especially of the Spahis. The latter force is empowered to decapitate, without further ado, all those Arabs who are noted down in the black book of the "Bureau Arabe."

I endeavoured to find out expressly if it was possible for me to go as far as the Oasis of Tint, 1 kilom. off. I was advised not to go there owing to the actual state of things and the unsafe state of the country.

The inhabitants of Figuig do not want to have anything to do with the French, nor do they allow, be it whom it may, to approach the confines of their "ksur" (villages). They know that England and Germany would oppose any attempt at an annexation, and therefore behave arrogantly and defiantly. Such a state of things has become, therefore, unsustainable, and it is expected that an issue from it will be effected after the closing of the Exhibition.

On the other hand, the same, that is to say, the inhabitants of Figuig, persistently refuse to assume the responsibility of the conflict with the Amar; they deny that they have the slightest unity of interest with them. In fact, they proved this the very day I happened to be at Aïn Sefra. The fact is of some importance, and therefore I report it to you.

A certain Seïde Abdesselam, an exceedingly well-known native of Tlemcen, who has been established for some time past at Aïn Sefra as a trader, it seems, had sent to the Chiefs of the disaffected Amar a letter, in which he put them on their guard against the French, adding that if they had returned they would all have been decapitated.

The authority at Figuig got hold of this letter, which it inclosed in a letter addressed to the Military Commander. Abdesselam was instantly arrested, and provisionally thrown to the bottom of a silo.

At Aïn Sefra the proximate railway works are persistently spoken of, that is to say, the prolongation of the line as far as Djenein Bu-Rest. But the tracing of it is not even yet drawn, therefore some time must elapse before a commencement takes place of the talked-of works.

The transfer from Mesceria to Aïn Sefra of the establishment of the Sub-military Intendance is also talked of.

To-day General Bréart, commanding the Army Corps, was expected at Aïn Sefra. Warlike proclivities are attributed to this General, perhaps owing to his having, as Colonel, distinguished himself in Tunis, when the Treaty of the Bardo was carried through by the blockade to the Beylical residence of Kasr Saïd.

(Segned) G. CROLLA.

No. 18.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 20.)

E

(No. 79. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, July* 13, 1889.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 76, Confidential, of the 5th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, the translation of a reply I have now received from the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs to my representations concerning the rumoured intention to fortify the Island of Perigil.

Cid Emfadl Gharnit states in his note that the Sultan has ordered him to inform me that His Majesty does not consider it advisable, for the present, to erect any fortifications on the island.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 18.

Cid Emfadl Gharnit to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.) 6 *Kaade*, 1306 (*July* 6, 1889).

I HAVE received your letter regarding the Island of Taurat, reminding me of the advice you formerly tendered to me with respect to it, for you had heard that His Shereefian Majesty, exalted with God, had determined to build a fort thereon, and to place in it guns of the largest calibre obtainable out of Morocco, and that this might lead to what you explained.

I communicated your letter to His Majesty (may God give him the victory), who took cognizance of all therein contained, and commanded me to answer you that the truth of the matter is that the Government has ordered the building of barracks on the said island for the use of the guard, for the sake of publicity, so that no one may encroach upon it lightly, and, although it is publicly known, it will be still more so. As to building a fort there, His Majesty does not consider it advisable at this time.

Peace.

(Signed) EMFADL GHARNIT.

No. 19.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Dering.

(No. 161.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 20, 1889.

THE Italian Chargé d'Affaires at this Court called at the Foreign Office yesterday and communicated to me a telegram from Signor Crispi, reporting that the Italian Minister at Tangier was about to proceed to Tetuan in order to be received in audience by the Sultan of Morocco, and requesting to be informed of the nature of the instructions which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, should be furnished to the

Italian Representative, as the Italian Government desired to act in concert with this country on the Moorish question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 20.

Mr. Cornwell to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 23.)

My Lord, 21, *Mincing Lane, London, July* 22, 1889.

YOUR reply to my application to you, in reference to the assault committed upon me at the water-port of Rabat in February last, has been handed to me by my solicitor.

I note that your Lordship insists that I shall return to Rabat; and as nearly every English resident from Rabat to Mogador begged me for their own protection not to let this matter drop, I will do my best to go to Rabat this autumn; and I beg your Lordship will instruct Sir William Kirby Green—the affidavit which I have sworn before Mr. White proving true (and this I am sure of)—to insist upon the Moorish Government giving me either an apology in Arabic from Bargash, the Administrator of Rabat, or the compensation I demand; also the expenses I shall incur in this second journey.

I beg also to call your Lordship's attention to the fact that my gun, which was detained by the authorities at Rabat, and for which Mr. Frost's order was disregarded, has not yet been paid for, though Mr. White informed me that it should be.

Mr. Frost, the British Vice-Consul at Rabat, is now in England, and could give your Lordship a true account of the whole affair.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) THOS. E. CORNWELL.

No. 21.

Messrs. McNaught, Pearse, and Middleton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 24.)

My Lord, 41, *Eastcheap, London, July* , 1889.

AS mortgagees of the estate of the Sûs and North African Trading Company (Limited), we beg to bring before your Lordship the following facts as calling for diplomatic action by Her Majesty's Government to obtain redress for injuries suffered by us, Her Majesty's subjects, through the action of military forces of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco.

In the month of February 1883, the Sûs and North African Trading Company sent a general cargo by steamer from London to Ercksheesh in "Ait Bou Amaran," about 125 miles south of the southernmost port of Morocco (Agadir). The steamer arrived at Ercksheesh on the 27th February, 1883, and the cargo was unloaded and trading commenced in pursuance of an agreement previously entered into with the Chiefs of the then independent tribes of the district "Ait Bou Amaran" in which the port of Ercksheesh is situate, a translation of which Agreement (called a Treaty) is inclosed herewith.

On landing the cargo, the Company's agent was met by an official of the Sultan of Morocco named Kaïd Boazza, the same that made the recent raid on Cape Juby, a port about 90 miles further south than Ercksheesh. Kaïd Boazza did not ask for payment of any import duty, and made no objection to the landing of the cargo, or to the subsequent trading; on the contrary, he caused the port to be publicly cried open, and he personally purchased some of the Company's goods, of which he paid for part, and still owes for the rest. This Kaïd and two other emissaries of the Sultan, named Muley El-Kebir and Kaïd Mohammed, desired the Company's agent to go to the Court at Marakesh to discuss with His Shereefian Majesty the question about this port in the "Ait Bou Amaran," and promised that they would leave guards and be answerable for the Company's property, and in the event of robbery or pillage would pay all losses incurred.

In compliance with this request, and on the faith of this promise, the Company's agent went to Marakesh, after an inventory had been taken of the Company's goods, which were left in charge of some soldiers of the Sultan. Arrived at Marakesh, the Company's agent was refused a hearing, although he made repeated applications to the Shereefian Court; and whilst he was thus occupied, a force of the Sultan's regular soldiers plundered the Company's goods, levelled their buildings to the ground, and imprisoned their native employees.

At the time these events were taking place, the Sultan of Morocco was not exercising any effective authority over the district of the "Ait Bou Amaran"; the tribes there were perfectly independent, making and enforcing their own laws, and paying no tax or tribute to His Shereefian Majesty's exchequer. The Sultan himself repudiated any authority over this district when he was complained to about the ill-treatment of a Spanish subject in the year 1867.

We therefore contend that the destruction of the Company's buildings at Ercksheesh, the looting of their goods, and the imprisonment of their servants by the Sultan's forces were not the exercise of any legitimate authority, but were warlike acts against the subjects of a friendly Power, directed solely by the policy of enforcing a monopoly for Morocco of the trade of "Ait Bou Amaran" and adjacent districts, a policy which has recently been manifested in the attack on Cape Juby made under the same Kaïd that directed the earlier attack on the Sûs and North African Company at Ercksheesh, 90 miles north of Cape Juby.

To this day the debtors in the "Ait Bou Amaran" are willing to pay for the Company's goods bought by them, if the Sultan of Morocco will allow the debts to be collected.

We therefore beg your Lordship to obtain for us the necessary facilities for collecting these outstanding debts owing to the Sûs and North African Trading Company; and also some compensation from His Shereefian Majesty's Government for the loss that has fallen upon us by the looting of the Company's property at Ercksheesh committed by the Sultan's troops; and we would respectfully suggest, in case your Lordship should deem complete pecuniary restitution to be impracticable, that a concession of facilities for future trading in the Province of Soos would afford us some compensation for past losses, and might perhaps be more easily obtained than a direct payment.

As we have been restricted by the limits of a letter to giving but a bare outline of the subject, we beg to ask your Lordship to grant an audience to a deputation to consist of Messrs. W. H. Richards, C. F. Beane, and G. E. H. Pearse who are personally familiar with the events herein briefly related, in order that they may lay before your Lordship fuller details, and also may answer any questions upon the subject that your Lordship may be pleased to put.

We are, &c.
(Signed) McNAUGHT, PEARSE, AND MIDDLETON.

Inclosure in No. 21.

Treaty between the Sheikhs of Ait Bou Amaran and Messrs. Yule, Brauer, Broome, and Curtis.

(Translation.)

PRAISE to God alone.

Note of the conditions which the four merchants demand, and these are their names:—

Messrs. Thomas Yule, Th. Brauer, G. Broome, and J. Curtis.

Addressed to the Sheikhs of Ait Bou Amaran, and to the Shereef Sidi Housseinben-Haschem.

The said merchants demand from the said Sheikhs that they do sign beneath this writing that they have accepted these conditions, and each Sheikh should write his name and place, also his seal; but he who has not a seal should sign with his hand, and then this project will be arranged with the will and power of God.

ARTICLE I.

The above-mentioned merchants demand from the Sheikhs a place in Sidi Mohammed-ben-Abdela, or else at Ifni, or elsewhere in the Province of Ait Bou

Amaran, that is to say, the place that they may judge suitable for a port of commerce, which will be done with the inhabitants of Ait Bou Amaran.

ARTICLE II.

The merchants demand from the Sheikhs a piece of land near the port, to descend and live on and deposit their merchandize coming by sea or land.

ARTICLE III.

The merchants demand from the Sheikhs, that they do not permit any other nation or other persons to come to do business in the port as long as they are in the country.

ARTICLE IV.

The merchants demand from the Sheiks, that the security of their persons, as well as that of their companions and their merchandize, be sure, in the whole of the Province of Ait Bou Amaran, as long as they reside (or inhabit) it.

(Here ends the conditions, and they are known.)

Praise to God alone!

As the four merchants have demanded four conditions, and they wish to have a place at Sidi Mohammed-ben-Abdela, or at Ifni, or elsewhere; secondly they demand a piece of land near the port to be able to deposit their merchandize coming by land or sea; thirdly, that they will not permit any other nation to do any business at the port as long as they are in this country; fourthly, they demand security for their persons as well as for their merchandize.

All these conditions which they have demanded as above from the Sheikhs on account of this project. Then the Sheikhs met together for this affair; they reflected and consulted together; afterwards they examined and placed it in the balance of justice (*i.e.*, acted according to their laws), and when they saw that the thing could be done without alteration, and that the consent of all had been given.

Then they were content, and testified that the Law touching this project be truth between them and the four merchants. Now those who demand to withdraw or retire from these conditions, either the ones or the others cannot do so any more.

The first who consented amongst them are the Sheikh Hamed, son of Sheikh Hammon the Boubekri, the Muckhaddem Hamed, son of Houssein, Ibrahim, son of Sahidiel Boubekri, Ali Genda, and others of the same province, and they have also consented, the wise Fekké, the Chief of his tribe, the Sid-el-Hassein, son of Abdela Daladelowy, the Sid Ali, son of Bou Chouan of the same country; and they have also consented and owned the Sheikh Baha the Semoury, the Sheikh Mohammed, son of Mohammed, of the same country, the Sheikh Yehyeh, son Yehyeh, of the same country, the Mahazjoub, son of Heddy, of the same province. They are also of the same advice as the preceding, the Muckhaddem, the Houssein, son of Aaliete Essbeg, the Sheikh Ombark, son of Hamed, of the same province, Houmad, son of Ben Aüle, of the same country, the Muckhadden Ombark, son of Saïd Efferiade, Abd-el-Selam, the Herbily, the Fekké, the Sid, and the Chief of his tribe, Houssein-el-Ekouley, the Fekké Sidi Abd-el-Aali, and other persons of the same province, which has been mentioned above; it would be too long to mention all, but those who are mentioned suffice.

Also the principal, who have also accepted the conditions, are the Sheikh Ombark, son of Sheikh Ibrahim-el-Mestaowy, the Talib Sid Omar, sen of Belhere Duabira. They have also consented, the Houssein, son of Mohammed, of the tribe of Ait-el-Hadj Ali, and with him Omar, son of the Sid Onakebeydun (the man is known by this name), and he is the Muckhaddem, and others, the Chiefs of their province, and all Fekkés of their country, such as the Fekké Sidi Hamed, son of Ibrahim the Simlaly, and the Fekké Sidi Houssein, son of Bel Heül, the Fekké Sidi Mohammed, son of the Houssein.

All that which had been said from the beginning of this writing to the end has been approved by the Shereef, the respectable, the grand, the loved, the amiable, the jewel of his time, our Lord the Houssein, son of Haschem. He did not make to them any observation on a subject which is for their profit.

All the inhabitants of our province are agreed as to this, as well as all our

neighbours, who have understood and accepted that which has been said. They are to be excused, that each one does not know how to sign with his hand.

Now all that which has been said above in these sheets, has been acknowledged as truth, and thus it is finished by the grace of God.

God is witness touching that which has been said in the presence of him who has written this project with his hand, dated the 26th Rabay-el-Tenny, year 1297. The feeble slave of his God. Mohammed, son of Hamed the Bahamrany, may God preserve him.

Praise to God alone!

The Houssein, son of Mohammed the Memry the Semlalata (his country), and who is mentioned in this document. May God complete him in happiness.

Praise to God alone!

After what the Fekkés have mentioned above on the subject of the conditions drawn up and mentioned also in these sheets, in accordance with that which has been said, and, moreover, after we had seen and approved the great men and the Chiefs of these countries, of which they are the heads, and in whom the inhabitants of these countries have confidence, recognizing them as their Chiefs and lawgivers. As these Chiefs recognize this as a useful thing for their country, and because their desire is for the interest of all. Then all that has been said cannot be broken. Written by him who was present on the day and the date of the 26th Rabay-el-Tenny, in the year 1297.

Slave of his God, Abdela, son of Mohammed, whom God preserve.

Praise to God alone!

In the presence also of the honourable Ulemmas, who are mentioned, to the subject of the agreements and arrangements, and these men put their trust in God, the Highest.

Slave of his God, Ibrahim, son of Abdela, son of Saleh the Boubekri, the Hekily, whom God enlighten with His light.

Praise to God alone!

Good and approved all that which has been said above.

The Fekké Abdela, son of Mohammed the Ahrahinny, whom God preserve and enlighten in goodness.

Praise to God! May prayer and salutation be upon the Envoy of God.

Good and approved all that the Fekkés have written and signed, that they accept the conditions, and give their consent touching this project for the Sheikhs, as mentioned above in these sheets.

The feeblest of all the feeble slaves of his God, the Shereef Moulay Mohammed, son of Moulay Hamed, may God strengthen his health. Amen.

No. 22.

The Marquis of Salisbury to M. Catalani.

M. le Chargé d'Affaires, *Foreign Office, July* 24, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 10th instant, in which you were good enough to forward to me a copy of the Report which the Italian Minister at Tangier has addressed to your Government respecting the state of Moorish prisons.

In thanking you for this courteous communication, I have the honour to state that Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco, who, as I informed you in my note of the 27th May, had been instructed to inquire into the matter, confirms the general accuracy of the accounts which have reached your Government concerning the treatment of prisoners by the Moorish Government, but considers that at Tangier itself the presence of the foreign Representatives and of a numerous European public has considerably tended to bring about an improvement of the local prison establishment.

The periodical visits which it was suggested that the foreign Representatives

should pay to the prisons have, in his opinion, been rendered unnecessary by the fact that the prisons are visited almost daily by tourists and other philanthropic persons, so that the Moorish Government have been forced by the influence of public opinion to pay more attention than formerly to the ventilation and cleanliness of the dungeons. No special provision is, however, made for the feeding of the prisoners, who have to depend on the supplies brought to them by their friends from outside, or on the proceeds of their industry in basket, mat, and rope making.

Sir W. Kirby Green adds that the accounts of the barbarities practised on gangs of prisoners whilst being removed from one place to another, and of the other hardships suffered by them in prison, are currently asserted as facts at Tangier, and that he has no reason for believing them to be altogether untrue. They do not, however, he states, occur in places of Government which happen to be also the residence of foreign Consular officers and of other Europeans.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 23.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 75.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 29, 1889.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 56 of the 20th May, I transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from Mr. Cornwell relative to the affray in which he was concerned at the Custom-house at Rabat, and announcing his intention of returning there in the course of the autumn.*

I have to request that you will take such steps as you may consider advisable, on Mr. Cornwell's arrival at Rabat, with a view of obtaining a thorough investigation of the case.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 24.

Foreign Office to Mr. Cornwell.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 29, 1889.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, and to inform you that you are in error in supposing that his Lordship "insists" on your returning to Rabat.

Lord Salisbury has simply expressed his concurrence in the statement made to you by Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier, to the effect that "the Moorish Government would not entertain your claim if you did not return to Rabat and allow the matter to be investigated."

I am to add that, if you think fit to return to Rabat, it must be entirely on your own responsibility; but that, in the event of your doing so, Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier will be instructed to press for an investigation of your case. Lord Salisbury cannot, however, undertake, before knowing the result of the investigation, that the interference of Her Majesty's Legation shall go any further.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

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* No. 20.

No. 25.

E *Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.*—(*Received July* 30.)
(No. 80.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July* 24, 1889.

WHILST M. Patenôtre was at the Shereefian Court at Fez he arranged with the Sultan, evidently as a set-off against the recent Moorish Embassy to Germany, the cordial reception of which by the German Government had attracted the unfavourable attention of the French public, that a Shereefian Embassy should be also sent to Paris.

Hadj Maatie Bel Kebir-el-Shawee-el-Zamzee, one of the feudal Chiefs of the Province of Shawiah, together with the Faki Cid Hamed Kerdudy, one of the Sultan's personal Secretaries, and an another Secretary, named Wold Madanee Bennis, have now arrived here, being respectively the First and Second Ambassadors and Secretary of the Embassy appointed to proceed to Paris.

I understand the usual presents, consisting of horses, carpets, &c., will be conveyed to the President, and that a French iron-clad will carry the Embassy from Tangier to France.

Senhor Colaço, the Portuguese Minister, whilst at Fez, also made arrangements for a Shereefian Embassy to be shortly sent to Lisbon.

Perhaps it is hardly necessary that I should state to your Lordship that the dispatch of these Embassies has no other political bearing than that of satisfying the self-esteem and curiosity of the French and Portuguese public. The Sultan will not be influenced in one single matter by what his Ambassadors may report to him. His Shereefian Majesty's motive for sending these Embassies is simply one of personal glorification. He wishes to impress the mind of his own people with his great power and importance by showing them the consideration with which his Envoys are treated by foreign Governments, and also to mark that a strong desire exists on the part of European States to maintain a close intercourse with the Sovereign of Morocco.

In not one single particular will the Embassies bring about the slightest alteration in the present Moorish policy of enforcing all practicable exclusion of the country from contact with Europe, or of keeping the door closed against the intrusion of improving influences from abroad.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 26.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received July* 30.)

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 29, 1889.

I AM directed by Lord Knutsford to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, forwarding correspondence regarding the fortification of the Island of Peregil by the Moorish Government.

So far as Lord Knutsford understands, the fortification of this island can have no effect on the free navigation of the Straits of Gibraltar, except as affording a base to a Naval Power capable of maintaining a blockade of the Straits, but he desires me to suggest that it would be desirable to consult the Admiralty on this point.

I am to add that Lord Knutsford, as at present advised, agrees with the Marquis of Salisbury in approving the advice given by Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier to the Moorish Government, and in the instruction which has been given to Sir W. Kirby Green, that no formal protest can be made against the proposed fortification.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

No. 27.

Memorandum by Mr. Bernhardt respecting the Confiscation of Property belonging to the Sûs and North African Trading Company, at Ercksheesh, in 1883.

Sir J. D. Hay, No. 26, April 4, 1883.
Ibid., No 37, May 6, 1883.

IN March 1883 the Vizir, Ben Alarby Moktar, informed Sir J. D. Hay, then Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, that Mr. J. Curtis, of the "Sûs and North African Trading Company," had brought a ship to Esbouya, in Ait Bou Amaran, and had landed goods and disposed of them to the natives in contravention of the laws of Morocco. He protested against this infraction of their fiscal laws, and declared that should any loss of life or property be incurred by British subjects landing or trading on that coast without authority, the responsibility would rest solely on them and not upon the Moorish Government. He also stated that the tribe of Ait Bou Amaran had been directed to arrest Mr. Curtis, and to deliver him up to the Governor of Mogador, but to do all in their power to prevent any personal injury being inflicted on him.

In reply, Sir J. D. Hay informed the Vizir that Mr. Curtis had been frequently warned by Her Majesty's Consular officers, and therefore agreed with him, that the responsibility of Mr. Curtis' acts rested solely on himself.

Ibid., No. 37, May 6, 1883.

Sir J. D. Hay then heard from "a Correspondent at Morocco," that the Sultan had dispatched a force consisting of about 800 "askar" and 200 cavalry to the Soos district, on the coast of which the steamer of the North African Company had landed goods in contraband, to chastise the members of the tribe who aided Mr. J. Curtis, the agent of the steamer, to disembark and dispose of the cargo; that orders had been given to the commander of the expedition to arrest Mr. Curtis and send him to Mogador, but that Mr. Curtis had left the coast in the steamer of the North African Company.

Ibid., No. 39, May 7, 1883.

Sir J. D. Hay was however informed by Consul Payton (of Mogador) that the latest reports from Esbouya were that the steamer was still there, and that 160 camel loads from her had been sold at the market of Cid Hamed-ou-Moussa; that letters had come to all the Chiefs down there stating that all persons aiding Christians were outlawed, and that their property might be pillaged; and that there was some actual fighting going on. Consul Payton also stated that a Jew, who had arrived from the neighbourhood of Asaka, reported that a crier went about at the market of Cid Hamed-ou-Moussa calling upon all good "Muslimeen," in the name of the Sultan and Cid Hosein "to go against those who were dealing with the English steamer near Ifni."

Ibid., No. 41, May 28, 1883.

On the 17th May, 1883, Consul Payton further informed Sir J. D. Hay that Mr. Curtis and a Mr. Andrews had arrived at Mogador on the 5th of that month from the Soos country, accompanied by a soldier of the Moorish Government, and some boatmen from Agadir; that they had been put under restraint at Mogador, and that on the 9th May they had left for the Moorish Court.

From a conversation which Consul Payton had with Mr. Curtis, it would appear that he had not been captured or arrested, but that messengers had come from the Sultan saying His Serene Majesty wished to see him, and that he had decided to go to the Sultan with some of the local Chiefs, after taking a few days to dispatch the steamer.

Mr. Curtis also informed Consul Payton that the place where the North African Company's steamer had landed cargo was Ercksheesh, about a day's march (35 miles) south of Agloo, and about the same distance north of Asaka; and that one of the messengers who had come from the Sultan had proclaimed at a neighbouring fair that this port of Ercksheesh was open for general trade.

Ibid., No. 46, June 5, 1883.

On the 30th May Consul Payton informed Sir J. D. Hay that Mr. Curtis, the agent of the North African Company, had returned to Mogador on the 25th of that month, and that he had not succeeded in seeing either the Sultan or the Vizir. Consul Payton at the same time respectfully submitted to Sir J. D. Hay that Mr. Curtis and other Mogador adherents of the Company had by their action shown themselves as defiant of both the British and Moorish Governments, and could hardly be deserving of much official support as to any claims, &c.

Ibid., No. 51, June 16, 1883.

On the 16th June Sir J. D. Hay sent home an extract from a letter which had been addressed by the Sultan to Cid Mohammed Bargash explaining that His Majesty had not received Mr. Curtis because he had not brought a letter either from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier or from Her Majesty's Consul at Mogador, and instructing him to make known to Sir J. D. Hay all that had passed in order that he might learn how the Moorish authorities, actuated by feelings of goodwill, had caused this man (Curtis) to be removed from amongst the Soos tribes, who were not to be

trusted, and had delivered him up in safety to the Consul in order that he might be tried for his proceedings; but the Consul, he stated, had not acted up to the Treaty stipulations, and had not caused him to be judged but had let him depart.

Cid Mohammed Bargash, however, admitted to Sir J. D. Hay that the Consul could not, under the circumstances, have acted otherwise than he did, for the Governor of Mogador had not taken any formal steps to prosecute Curtis.

Cid Mohammed Bargash further informed Sir J. D. Hay that he was directed by the Sultan to repeat to him the warning that if Curtis or any other British subjects landed again on that coast to trade without the authority of the Government they would do so at their peril.

The French Minister at Tangier, M. Ordega, however, in course of conversation with Sir J. D. Hay, mentioned to him that he had seen Mr. Curtis, who informed him that it was his intention to return to Soos to trade, and that he should pay no attention to the warnings given through Sir J. D. Hay or the Consul at Mogador by the Sultan.

Sûs and North African Company (no date), received June 21, 1883.

On the 21st June a letter was received at this Office from the Directors of the Sûs and North African Trading Company soliciting Lord Granville's powerful influence to recommend Her Majesty's Consular Agents to afford the agents of the Company every assistance to enable them to increase the British trade in those regions.

To ditto, July 4, 1883.

In reply, they were referred to the letter from this Office of the 12th December, 1881, in which they were told "that they must not expect protection from Her Majesty's Government in the event of any measure being taken by the Sultan to prevent illegal trading along the coast under Agreements with native Chiefs who had no authority to enter into them;" and they were informed that Lord Granville regretted he was unable to modify this decision.

Messrs. McNaught and Co., August 4, 1883.

On the 4th August, 1883, Messrs. McNaught, Pearse, and Co., agents to the Sûs and North African Company, wrote to inform Lord Granville that, on or about the 27th June of that year, their goods which had been landed and stored at *Ercksheesh, in the Empire of Morocco*, had been plundered by sundry tribes, the tents broken up, and everything carried off, causing a loss of 10,000*l.*; this, they alleged, had been done by order of the Emperor of Morocco, who caused all the Company's employés (Moorish subjects) to be thrown into prison, severely beaten, and ill-treated. Under those circumstances they solicited Lord Granville's interference, and permission to forward through the Foreign Office their claim on the Moorish Government for their loss.

To Mr. White, No. 38, August 16, 1883.

This letter was communicated to Mr. White, who was then in charge of Her Majesty's Legation at Tangier, with the request that he would furnish a Report on this matter, and especially as to the correctness of the assertions of the Company's agents in regard to the complicity of the Sultan in the alleged plunder of the Company's property, and the treatment of their servants by the officer in command of his troops.

Mr. White, No. 78, August 27, 1883.

In reply, Mr. White stated that the only information from Mogador he possessed on the subject was contained in two despatches from Consul Payton of the 6th and 13th July of that year. It was to the effect that the stores belonging to the Soos and North African Trading Company at Ercksheesh had been sacked or seized, and that two native employés of the Company had been arrested by the Sultan's soldiers.

Mr. White had, however, received a communication from Cid Mohammed Bargash, informing him that the effects left by Mr. Curtis at Ercksheesh had been taken possession of by the Kaïd, or local Governor, by order of the Sultan, an inventory, copy of which he inclosed, having been duly made; and that two Moorish subjects employed by Mr. Curtis in his illegal traffic had been arrested and sent to priosn at Morocco.

Mr. White further stated that the Sûs and North African Company had been fully warned that, if they persisted in attempting to trade on the Soos coast, they would do so at their own risk and peril, and that goods landed there would be treated as contraband. He also pointed out that they were quite aware that Ercksheesh was part of the Sultan's dominions; for, in their letter to Lord Granville of the 4th July, 1883, they had described that port as being "*in the Empire of Morocco.*"

Notwithstanding the warnings they had repeatedly received, and their knowledge that they were engaged in a contraband trade in Maroquine territory, they had chosen to accept the responsibility and to incur the risk and peril of their act; yet, now that, in conformity with Article XIII of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation of

1856, their goods had been confiscated to the Sultan, they had come forward with a claim for 10,000*l.* against the Moorish Government for damages, which Mr. White thought preposterous, considering that the actual value of the property seized, as noted in the inventory, could hardly have exceeded 100*l.*

To Messrs. McNaught and Co., September 22, 1883.

The Sûs and North African Company were then informed that a Report had been received from Mr. White, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier, respecting the alleged plunder of their property at Ercksheesh; and they were reminded that the Company had been repeatedly warned that trading proceedings on the Soos coast was in contravention of the laws of Morocco, and that if they persisted in carrying them on, they would do so at their risk and peril. Under those circumstances Lord Granville declined to take any action on their representations.

Messrs. McNaught and Co., October 10 and 12, 1883.

Messrs. McNaught and Co., the agents of the Sûs and North African Co., again (on the 10th and 12th October) urged Lord Granville to support the Company's claims on the Moorish Government, but they were told that Lord Granville was unable to alter his decision not to interfere on behalf of the Company.

To ditto, October 18, 1883.

Messrs. McNaught and Co., November 27, 1883.

On the 27th November following Messrs. McNaught and Co. again wrote stating that since they had failed to convince Lord Granville of the justice of their claim they were preparing a pamphlet embodying all their proofs, which they would forward to all the centres of commerce in England, and that, simultaneously, steps would be taken to bring the matter prominently before Her Majesty's Government in the House of Commons, as it would appear that "this was the only method to adopt to obtain any redress for the robbery of their goods and the imprisonment of their servants."

They at the same time urgently requested his Lordship to direct that the two unfortunate servants of the Company now in prison in Morocco be liberated by virtue of the clause in the Madrid Treaty which stipulated that no servant of any British subject should be imprisoned without an inquiry being instituted before the Consul under whose protection he might be.

To Sir J. D. Hay, No. 55, December 22, 1883.

A copy of Messrs. McNaught and Co.'s letter was sent to Sir J. D. Hay.

He was at the same time informed that Her Majesty's Government were not disposed, upon the information before them, to alter their views as to the illegality of the proceedings of the Sûs and North African Company, but that they could not view without concern the imprisonment of the Company's native servants, who were not primarily responsible for infringing the fiscal Regulations of Morocco, inasmuch as they had been incited by British subjects to commit the acts for which they were then suffering punishment, and would therefore be glad if he (Sir J. D. Hay) saw his way to urging the Sultan to liberate these unfortunate men as an act of grace.

Mr. W. McNaught, December 7, 1883.

Copy of a Memorandum which was communicated to this Office by Mr. McNaught was also sent to Sir J. D. Hay with the request that he should report on the statement therein contained that the goods of the Company were landed at Ercksheesh "with the knowledge and sanction of an officer of the Sultan, named Kaïd Boazza, who had himself purchased some of them, and that, even on the arrival of the Sultan's Envoy and soldiers, no objection had been made on the ground of illegal traffic, but that, on the contrary, they had been encouraged by the latter in the belief that their goods would be safe."

Sir J. D. Hay, No. 3, January 8, 1884.

Sir J. D. Hay, on receipt of this despatch, addressed a note to the Moorish Government inquiring into the truth of this statement and asking for the release of the Moorish servants of the Company.

The Moorish Government, in reply, declared that the above statement, that Kaïd Boazza and the other officer sent by the Sultan had encouraged the disembarkation of merchandize on the Soos coast, was not true, as the aforesaid officers never gave such permission, nor could they give such permission to the Company's agents or to any one else, for that the ports opened to trade were opened by special orders from the Sultan, and not by the permission of any Governor or other officer, especially in a site which had never been opened to trade, and that neither Curtis nor the Company could, therefore, pretend, as they did, that they acted with the consent of Kaïd Boazza, or of any other officer, in disembarking goods.

With regard to the two Moors who, it was alleged, were agents of the Sûs and North African Company, and who were imprisoned at Morocco, the Sultan directed Cid Mohammed Bargash to inform Sir J. D. Hay that though it was asserted that these men had taken an active part in inducing the agents of the said Company to commit infractions of the law, yet as he (Sir J. D. Hay) had interceded on their behalf,

they were pardoned by His Majesty on the condition that they gave surety not to return to the district where the contraband proceedings were alleged to have taken place.

To Messrs. McNaught and Co., March 27, 1884.

This information was communicated to Messrs. McNaught and Co., the agents for the "Sûs and North African Company," who, in acknowledging its receipt, still maintained that an illegal act had been committed by the Moorish Government in seizing the goods of the Company which, they declared, were most positively landed on territory beyond the jurisdiction of the Sultan. They (Messrs. McNaught and Co.) believed that a strong representation to the Moorish Government on the part of Her Majesty's Government would bring the matter to a satisfactory issue.

Ditto, March 31, 1884.

To ditto, April 7, 1884.

They were informed, in reply, that Lord Granville could see no ground for modifying the decision arrived at in this case, and that his Lordship must decline to interfere on behalf of the Company.

(Signed) GASTON DE BERNHARDT.

Foreign Office, July 31, 1889.

No. 28.

Question asked in the House of Commons, August 2, 1889.

IN answer to Mr. W. McArthur,

Sir J. Fergusson said: there is no present prospect of an International Conference concerning affairs in Morocco. I am afraid, therefore, that there will not be any early opportunity of placing the Consular Courts on a better footing.

No. 29.

Foreign Office to Messrs. McVaught, Pearse, and Middleton.

Foreign Office, August 5, 1889.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter received on the 24th ultimo, relative to the claims of the Sûs and North African Trading Company against the Sultan of Morocco, and requesting that a deputation might be received at this Office in order to submit a more detailed statement of the Company's claims.

I am, in reply, to refer you to the letter which was addressed to you by direction of Earl Granville on the 7th April, 1884, and to inform you that Lord Salisbury must decline to reopen a case in which the then Secretary of State declined to interfere on grounds which appear to his Lordship to be conclusive, and that, under these circumstances, he is unable to receive the proposed deputation.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 30.

Mr. Cornwell to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 8.)

21, *Mincing Lane, London, August* 7, 1889.

My Lord,

I BEG to acknowledge your letter of the 29th ultimo, and to inform your Lordship that Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier did not advise me that the Moorish Government would not entertain my claim unless I returned to Rabat; but, as I said before, I will endeavour to return to that port, though I am perfectly well aware that it is nothing but a farce, as the matter has been thoroughly investigated.

I beg now to call your Lordship's attention to the fact that on my arrival in Tangier, after leaving Rabat, I saw Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. Herbert White, and, in conversation, he distinctly told me that the Moorish Government would have to pay for my gun detained by its officials.

I have since received a letter from Her Majesty's Consul, which states that he has received an order for the Moorish officials to deliver up the gun; but that he will not forward it to Mr. Frost, the Vice-Consul at Rabat, as he does not believe I would receive the gun.

The gun itself must have been completely spoilt long ago, and, as the Administrators at Rabat refused to act on the Vice-Consul's order to deliver up the gun at the time, I beg your Lordship will instruct Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier to insist on the value of the gun being at once paid to the Consulate, as this affair, I may remind your Lordship, occurred in February.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) THOS. E. CORNWELL.

No. 31.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 78.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 8, 189.

I HAVE received your despatches Nos. 69, 76, and 79 of the 20th June and the 5th and 13th July respectively, and I have to express to you my approval of the advice given by you to the Sultan of Morocco, as reported in those despatches, relative to the Island of Peregil, as well as my satisfaction at learning that His Majesty has no intention of fortifying that island at present.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 32.

Question asked in the House of Commons, August 8, 1889.

Mr. Newnes,—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether his attention has been drawn to a statement in the public press that an outrage has been committed by the Pasha of Morocco against the property of the native Agent of the British Legation, and whether the statement is accurate that Her Majesty's Government intend to demand reparation:

Whether the Agent is one Bookber-al-Ganjowie, who is a notorious slave-dealer in Morocco, and whether the alleged outrage consisted in the closing, by order of the Sultan, of certain houses of ill-fame owned by him:

And what is the nature of the reparation demanded by Her Majesty's Government.

Answer.

No information on this subject has as yet been received at the Foreign Office, and the statement has not been found on reference to the principal newspapers.

No. 33.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 8, 1889.

WITH reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you, to be laid before Secretary Knutsford, copy of a further despatch from Sir W. K. Green on the subject of the Island of Peregil.*

His Lordship will have seen, from the despatch inclosed in my letter of the 5th instant, that the Sultan of Morocco has declared that he has no intention of erecting fortifications on the island at present.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

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* No. 10.

No. 34.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 79.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 10, 1889.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 75 of the 29th ultimo I transmit to you, for such steps as you may consider to be advisable, the accompanying copy of a further letter from Mr. Cornwell relative to the gun taken from him by the Moorish Custom-house officials at Rabat.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 35.

Foreign Office to Mr. Cornwell.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 10, 1889.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, and to inform you, in reply, that a copy of it has been sent to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 36.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 12.)

(No. 81.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 3, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that Admiral Sir A. H. Hoskins and Sir Clare Ford arrived here yesterday in Her Majesty's ship "Surprise" from Malaga, and that I, to-day, prior to their return to Spain, accompanied them on a visit of courtesy to the Moorish Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, who I was anxious should have no misgivings as to the purely friendly and unofficial character of a visit which was sure to afford endless scope for invention and conjecture to the many busybodies who are the self-constituted counsellors of Cid El Hadj Mohammed Torres.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 37.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 12.)

(No. 82. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 5, 1889.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 72 of the 22nd June last, I have now the honour to inform your Lordship that Captain Allan Maclean, who is in charge of the Moorish regular infantry during the absence on leave of his brother, Kaïd Maclean, writes to me, under date of the 31st July, from the Sultan's camp in the mountains on the borders of the Reef country, and at about eighteen hours' march from Tetuan, that, as far as anything certain can be stated regarding the Sultan's movements, he believes His Shereefian Majesty fully intends to visit both Tetuan and Tangier, and that he may be expected to arrive at the first place about the 20th of this month, and to make a sojourn there of at least six weeks.

As no reliance can be placed on the complete accomplishment of these surmised movements of the Sultan, my colleagues and I have called upon the doyen of the Diplomatic Corps to address a note of inquiry to the Shereefian Court as to whether, and when, His Majesty may be expected here or Tetuan, in order that the foreign

* No. 30.

Representatives may take timely steps to fulfil whatever is due from them towards Mulaï Hassan.

The Italian, German, Belgian, and Spanish Ministers having all recently arrived in this country, have yet to present their letters of credence to His Majesty, and may, therefore, possibly, be appointed to meet the Sultan somewhere on his march.

For myself, I do not think there would be any need to go further than to Tetuan to present myself to His Majesty, should he reply that he is not coming to Tangier.

In the contrary case, I propose awaiting His Majesty's arrival here, and then I would most strongly recommend that an imposing display of British naval force should be made in Tangier Bay, which I should be enabled to represent to Mulaï Hassan as having been specially deputed to do honour to his approach to the point of his Empire which, as the residence of the foreign Representatives, and as the port nearest to, and most in contact with, Europe, marks in the best manner the mutual interests which connect Morocco with the nations of the civilized world.

Mulaï Hassan has seen so little that he is at the mercy of the bewildering stories of his ignorant Ministers and designing people; therefore, whatever can be brought under his perception through being actually placed before him can only result in a distinct gain for those who wish him to take a correct view of the strength and influence of his friends.

I will not fail to telegraph to your Lordship as soon as I am in receipt of positive data concerning the Sultan's movements, and especially with regard to the date of his arrival, if it is to be, at Tangier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 38.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 12.)

(No. 83. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August 5, 1889.*

I HAVE the hour to report, for your Lordship's information, that the British Vice-Consul at Tetuan reports the arrival there, on the 31st ultimo, of 300 camels coming from the interior, loaded with warlike stores, such as pieces of mountain artillery, one or two mitrailleuses, shells, cartridges for breech-loading rifles, and gunpowder, together with tents and water-skins. All these materials have been deposited in the magazines of the Tetuan fortifications.

Such an unwonted dispatch of warlike stores has caused considerable commotion in the mind of the natives, who attribute to the Sultan secret designs of conquest, but, whether over his own unruly subjects of the Reef, or the Spanish possessions in the neighbourhood, they do nonappear to care to inquire.

I believe that Mulaï Hassan, by these military preparations, has solely sought to tickle the belief of himself and subjects that he could be a great conqueror, did he but wish it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 39.

Intelligence Division to Foreign Office.—(Received August 13.)

THE Director of Military Intelligence presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and begs to forward herewith a few notes on Sir W. K. Green's despatch No. 78 of the 13th July, 1889, with reference to the French garrisons in South Oran.

18, *Queen Anne's Gate, August* 10, 1889.

Inclosure in No. 39.

Notes on Sir W. K. Green's No. 78 of July 13, 1889.

THE FRENCH GARRISONS IN SOUTH ORAN.—The detailed numerical strength of the garrisons in South Oran, as reported in Sir W. K. Green's despatch No. 78 of the 13th July, 1889, is considerably higher than we understood it to be normally. It would appear, therefore, that the troops which were sent into that district in October 1888, under General O'Neil, have been distributed amongst the various posts.

Particulars as to General O'Neil's column were given in the Intelligence Division's Memorandum of the 18th December, 1888, which was communicated on the same day to the Foreign Office.

It was remarked in that Memorandum that no news had then been received of the doings of the French expeditionary force; and the absence of news later led to the suggestion being addressed on the 18th January, 1889, to the Foreign Office, that a special effort might be made to obtain some information on the subject.

This application has not been directly successful, but the disposal of the French reinforcements appears sufficiently accounted for in the Report now furnished by Sir W. K. Green's informant, who, as regards the details and position of the military posts, appears to be a fairly accurate observer.

(Signed) G. A. K. WISELY, *Captain,*
August 10, 1889. *Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 40.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 80.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, August 13, 1889.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copy of a question recently asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Newnes, and of the answer returned to it by Sir J. Fergusson, relative to an alleged outrage on the property of the Native Agent of Her Majesty's Legation at Tangier;* and I have to request that you will report to me as to the accuracy of the statement referred to.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 41.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 14.)

(No. 84.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August 6, 1889.*

M. CASSEL, who is Dutch as well as Swedish and Norwegian Consul-General here, having asked me, with the authority of the respective Governments which he serves, to take charge of Dutch and Swedish and Norwegian interests in Morocco during a term of three months for which M. Cassel will be absent on leave from his post, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have ventured to comply with M. Cassel's request, subject to your Lordship's approval, as it has always been customary for Her Majesty's Representative here to be so charged, on occasions arising, with the interests in question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 42.

Foreign Office to M. de Chevas.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 14, 1889.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 8th June last on the subject of the Treaties concluded by Morocco with foreign Powers, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury

* No. 32.

to inform you that all the earlier Treaties between Morocco and this country are published in vols. i and iii of "Hertslet's Commercial Treaties," but that the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of the 9th December, 1856, and the Commercial Convention of the same date, take the place of all previous engagements entered into by the two countries.

Conventions respecting the Moorish Loan were signed by this country on the 24th October, 1861, and on the 18th January, 1862. The loan to which these Conventions have reference was, however, paid off in the year 1882.

The Convention of the 31st May, 1865, respecting the maintenance of the Cape Spartel Lighthouse, and that of the 3rd July, 1880, on the subject of protection in Morocco, were signed by other Powers as well as by Great Britain.

Copies of all the Conventions concluded in 1856, and subsequently to which reference has been made above, are inclosed.

I am to add that as no correspondence relative to the Tangier-Gibraltar cable has been published by Her Majesty's Government, I am unable to supply you with any papers on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 43.

Mr. Cohen and Mr. Schloss to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 17.)

London, August 15, 1889.

My Lord,

BY desire of the London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association, we beg to trouble your Lordship with the accompanying translation of an appeal received from Isaac Shalom Susia, of Alige, in the district of Sus, Morocco, complaining of ill-treatment at the hands of a Chieftain named Muhamed Ibm-el-Hussaïn Ou-Hassam. We venture to ask that your Lordship will be so good as to cause inquiries to be made into the facts of the case with the view of justice being done to the applicant.

We have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR COHEN, *President, London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews,* 36, *Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
LEOPOLD SCHLOSS, *Vice-President, Anglo-Jewish Association,* 100, *Sutherland Avenue, W.*

Inclosure in No. 43.

Translation of a Hebrew Letter by Señor Reuben Elmaleh, of Mogador.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE promised to bring to your knowledge the facts contained in the accompanying letter of Isaac Shalom Susia. The applicant is a respectable merchant. His statements are truthfully set forth. I therefore entreat your Committee to interpose with their benevolent offices in order to procure effective protection for the deserving petitioner.

Yours truly,
(Signed) REUBEN ELMALEH.

To the Rev. A. Löwy,
Secretary of the Anglo-Jewish Association.

Translation from the Hebrew Letter of Isaac Shalom Susia, now staying at Mogador.

Mogador, July 18, 1889.

Dear Sir,

I address you in the greatest trouble, and invoke your commiseration as well as your interposition, being the native of a country which is stained with the blood of poor victims of barbarity. I am one of the persons who was retained in bondage,

having been snatched from my parents who were natives of the territory of the ferocious Chieftain El-Hussaïn Ou-Hussam, who practised upon me every species of atrocity. He chained me down, flogged me cruelly, robbed me of my money, and subjected me to the afflictions of hunger and thirst. The renewed troubles made me forget the former ones. Every day he contrived new devices of vexation, which, as is well known, my brother Jews had to share with me. By acts of violence he took from me 1,000 duros, in addition to other extortions.

Unrelenting in his cruelty, he caused me to receive 1,200 lashes, and I barely escaped with my life. All this is well known in Mogador, as also in the town of Alige, where that miscreant resided, and where also I had my home. On leaving the dungeon, I fled to the Sultan, who was in the vicinity, and related to him the troubles that had come upon me.

His Majesty attended most graciously to my remonstrances, and sent me a rescript, ordaining that henceforth I should no longer be subjected to the ill-treatment of the tyrant and the tyrant's sons. El-Hussaïn Ou-Hassam himself gave me thereupon a document of liberation signed and sealed by himself. His sons likewise affixed their seal, so that I should no longer be subjected to the former ill-treatment and extortions.

These two documents I have still in my possession. Some time later El-Hussaïn Ou-Hassam died and was succeeded by his equally cruel son Muhamed Ibn El-Hussaïn Ou-Hassam. This man tried by all sorts of tricks to entrap me, and to deprive me of my subsistence and my life. I then took refuge to the city of Mogador, where I am staying at present. My wife, together with my sons and daughters, I have left behind at Alige, in the district of Sus.

I am now in constant terror about the fate of my family, who are in danger of having to undergo the severest afflictions, even unto death.

I therefore implore you, Gentlemen, in the name of all that is sacred unto you, to extend your compassion unto me and my family, and to deliver the oppressed from the hand of the oppressor. I have been informed that the above-mentioned Muhamed has written to the Sultan possibly claiming my restitution, so that I should once more be forced to take up my abode in Alige. I wish also to mention that when the French Consul in Mogador heard of my troubles and anxieties, he wrote a letter to the tyrant Muhamed, demanding that my wife and children should be sent on to me as we had not been sold to be slaves. Muhamed merely answered that a compliance with this demand could not take place without the especial authorization of the Sultan.

I now pray you that, on receipt of this bitter complaint, you should hasten to effect the deliverance of my family over whom the dangers of death are hovering.

Relying on Heaven's mercy and on your mercy, I am, &c.
(Signed) ISAAC SHALOM SUSIA.

To the Representatives of the Anglo-Jewish Association.

No. 44.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Count Bylandt.**

M. le Ministre,

Foreign Office, August 17, 1889.

HER Majesty's Minister at Tangier reports that he has been requested by the Consul-General of the Netherlands to take charge of the Consular interests of that country in Morocco for a term of three months, during which the Consul-General will be absent on leave; and I have the honour to inform you that I have had much pleasure in authorizing Sir W. Kirby Green to comply with M. Cassel's request.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* A similar letter was addressed to Baron Wedel.

No. 45.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 83.)

Foreign Office, Auyust 17, 1889.

Sir,

I APPROVE your having taken charge of the Dutch and Swedish and Norwegian Consular interests in Morocco during the absence of M. Cassel on leave, as reported in your despatch No. 84 of the 6th instant.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 46.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 22.)

E

(No. 86.)

Tangier, August 14, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that Her Majesty's ships "Téméraire," "Edinburgh," "Colossus," "Benbow," "Phæton," and "Scout," were dispatched here from Gibraltar by Admiral Sir A. H. Hoskins, under the command of Captain Drummond, of Her Majesty's ship "Téméraire," the day before yesterday, and that they remained here until this morning, when they returned to rejoin the Admiral off Europa Point,

I have been careful to let my colleagues and the Moorish authorities understand that the appearance of this force in Maroquine waters was simply intended as a friendly visit of a part of the magnificent naval command which had arrived at Gibraltar under the flag of Admiral Sir A. H. Hoskins.

I have no doubt, however, that very full reports have been sent to the Sultan regarding the imposing appearance and strength of the British vessels, and that His Shereefian Majesty will pay due attention to these reports.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 47.

Baron de Wedel Jarlsberg to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 22.)

Londres, le 20 *Août*, 1889.

M. le Marquis,

J'AI eu l'honneur de recevoir la note en date du 17 de ce mois par laquelle votre Seigneurie a bien voulu m'informer qu'à la demande du Consul-Général de Suède et Norvège à Tanger elle a gracieusement autorisé le Ministre de Sa Majesté Britannique, Sir W. Kirby Green, à gérer les affaires Consulaires des Royaumes-Unis au Maroc pendant l'absence de M. Cassel, en congé.

En priant votre Seigneurie de vouloir bien agréer mes meilleurs remercîments pour cette communication, que je m'empresserai de transmettre à mon Gouvernement, je profite, &c.

(Signé) A. WEDEL JARLSBERG.

No. 48.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

E

(No. 84.)

Foreign Office, August 24, 1889.

Sir,

I HAVE to express to you my approval of the language held by you to your colleagues and to the Moorish authorities on the occasion of the visit of certain ships of Admiral Hoskins' squadron to Tangier, as reported in your despatch No. 86 of the 14th instant.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 49.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 27.)

(No. 87. Confidential.)

Tangier, August 19, 1889.

My Lord,

FOR some time past the Spanish press has been greatly occupied with the threatening nature of the Moorish military movements, under the immediate command of Mulaï Hassan, in the direction of the Spanish possessions on the Reef coast, and it has been announced that the garrisons of those possessions have been reinforced owing to the hostile attitude assumed by the natives in their neighbourhood.

The military movements alluded to have been simply the assemblage of the ordinary tribal contingents of the districts in the direction of which the Sultan is at present marching, such contingents usually forming the retinue of His Shereefian Majesty when he is effecting a progress through his country.

Notwithstanding this well-known fact I hear that Señor Figuera, the Spanish Representative in Morocco, has addressed a note to Cid-el-Hadj Mohammed Torres, calling upon his Excellency for explanations concerning the object of the Sultan's military march in the direction of the Reef, and which, he states, has obliged the Spanish garrisons there to take precautions against a possible attack arising out of the fanatical effervescence engendered among the Reefians by the Sultan's untoward warlike preparations.

I understand the Moorish Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has lost no time in replying to Señor Figuera that there is absolutely no need whatever for alarm on the part of the Spanish Government and people as to the intentions of Mulaï Hassan and the Moors against them, for the Sultan's approach towards the northern shores of his Empire differs only from the usual periodical administrative marches through his country by being prosecuted in a direction rarely visited by His Majesty. Furthermore, that the Sultan's intentions are most pacific towards Spain and all other countries, with which he is happily in friendly intercourse.

In connection with the great ignorance which appears to prevail in Spain on all matters connected with Morocco, I venture to furnish your Lordship, herein, with an extract from a private letter lately addressed by me to Sir Clare Ford, and which I was led to write to his Excellency, as I understood his recent visit here had resolved itself into the nature of a revelation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 49.

Sir W. K. Green to Sir Clare Ford.

(Extract.)

Tangier, August 18, 1889.

SIR A. HOSKINS wrote to me that your sight of Morocco has proved quite a revelation to you.

I can well understand this, for any one who has had to form his ideas of this country from the tall talk appearing on all and every occasion in the Spanish papers and other channels of public information, cannot avoid believing that the Moorish organization, as it existed before it disappeared from Spain, has still its counterpart on this side of the Straits.

The disappointment must be great when it is found that nothing of Mauresque knowledge, arts, and power remain here, and the awakening ought to cause one to look behind the Spanish excitement concerning everything connected with Morocco and things Moorish.

I do not think that since I have been here I have assisted in any way in perpetuating the legend that good may be, with time and patience, evolved out of the existing system of Government in Morocco. The only thing that I have asserted is that such a state of rottenness exists that props can only pierce the material it is wished to sustain.

I presume the revelation to you has been the utter ruin and complete state of barbarism in which this country is able to stand within sight of Europe.

It is this appalling ruin and barbarism, and yet close geographical contact with

Europe, coupled with the wonderful richness of the soil and the salubrity of the climate, which constitute Morocco into a standing political danger.

The Spanish public, though it is ill-informed as to the actual facts connected with this country, has a feeling that things cannot go on here much longer as they have hitherto done, and, knowing their weakness, hence their frequent state of excitement and irritation whenever the smallest Maroquine question comes on the tapis.

Do what we will, and prop up as we may, when Mulaï Hassan ceases, by natural or other causes, to govern this country, a state of things will arise which will enforce a public decision as to the ownership and government of Morocco.

Wasn't this the revelation to which your excursion subjected you to?

No. 50.

Baron Gevers to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 27.)

Londres, le 26 *Août*, 1889.

M. le Marquis,

JE suis chargé par le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères à La Haye d'offrir à votre Seigneurie les remercîments du Gouvernement du Roi pour l'autorisation qu'elle a bien voulu donner au Ministre Britannique à Tanger de veiller aux intérêts Néerlandais au Maroc, pendant l'absence du Consul-Général des Pays-Bas, M. Cassel.

Veuillez, &c.

(Signé) GEVERS.

No. 51.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 31.)

(No. 88. Confidential.)

Tangier, August 23, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that Signor Cantagalli, the Italian Representative here, left this yesterday for Tetuan, where he was informed he would meet the Sultan, and be thus enabled to present to His Majesty his letters of credence.

Since Signor Cantagalli's departure the Diplomatic Corps here has received a notification from the Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Moorish Court, through its Dean, that Mulaï Hassan is fully resolved on paying a visit both to Tetuan and Tangier, but that, owing to the delays that may arise in His Majesty's march thitherwards, His Majesty may be prevented from arriving at those places until about the middle of the coming month of September.

I understand that the Italian Minister will therefore now have to proceed to meet the Sultan on his march through the tribal districts of the Lesser Atlas.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 52.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 31.)

(No. 89. Confidential.)

Tangier, August 25, 1889.

My Lord,

I LEARN that an Arab, of Maroquine origin, arrived at the Sultan's camp on the 17th instant, asserting that he has been in the employ of the English at Wady Halfa and Assouan as interpreter. He only speaks broken English, but fairly good French and Italian. He accounts for this by saying that his schoolmaster was a Maltese.

As I have not been able to ascertain whence this man arrived at the Moorish camp, and as there is no doubt that direct communications with the Soudan are maintained by some of the Sultan's surroundings, I have ventured to report to your Lordship the appearance at Mulaï Hassan's head-quarters of the asserted quondam Egyptian interpreter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 53.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 31.)

(No. 90. Confidential.)

Tangier, August 25, 1889.

My Lord,

ACTIVE preparations have been going on here for some time past for endowing Tangier, under the protection of the United States' Consular authorities, with a gambling establishment such as that which exists at Monaco.

There is nothing more repugnant to the feelings of strict Mussulmans, such as are the Government and majority of the people of this country, than all games of hazard. The carrying out of the contemplated establishment could therefore only be viewed as an outrage perpetrated in spite of the wishes of Maroquines and under cover of a Consular authority notorious for its disregard of the sovereign rights of this country, and its misapplication of laws asserted to exist in certain outlying States of the American Union.

Up to the present time I have abstained from counselling the Sultan's Government to oppose the transformation of Tangier into a gambling resort, as I have not felt justified in tendering such advice unless I could assure it that, in resisting the encroachment, it might count upon the support, in the proper quarters, of Her Majesty's Government.

There is no doubt that, apart from the general objections which exist against the recognition of public facilities for gaming, a small Monaco within easy reach of the garrison of Gibraltar would be a most objectionable feature of the surroundings of our military possession.

A peremptory intimation from Washington to Mr. Reed Lewis, the United States' Consul here, that he must withhold his support from the promoters of the projected gaming establishment, and permit to the Maroquine Government the free exercise of its sovereign right to prohibit within its Empire the existence of all such establishments, would be, I am sure, sufficient to free Tangier from the threatened pollution.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 54.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 2, 4·30 P.M.)

(No. 15.)

(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, September* 2, 1889, 3·36 P.M.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 82, Confidential, of the 5th August, the Sultan arrives at Tetuan to-day, where he is expected to remain about twenty days. His Majesty will then come to Tangier for a visit of a few days.

I trust my suggestion for an imposing naval force to be present in Tangier Bay as a mark of welcome and good-will towards His Majesty will be favourably considered by your Lordship.

I will endeavour to telegraph to your Lordship the exact date of the Sultan's coming to Tangier.

No. 55.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received by telegraph, September* 2.)

(No. 92. Confidential. Ext. 15.)

Tangier, September 2, 1889.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my despatch No. 82, Confidential, of the 5th ultimo, I now have the honour to report to your Lordship that I have been informed that the Sultan will arrive to-day at Tetuan. It is stated that Mulaï Hassan will remain there about twenty days, prior to coming to Tangier, where he purposes making a stay of only a few days.

I venture to repeat to your Lordship, for favourable consideration, my suggestion that an imposing naval display should be made in Tangier Bay on the Sultan's arrival here as a complimentary mark of welcome on His Majesty's approach to the shores of his Empire nearest to Europe.

As soon as I can obtain positive information on the subject, I will not fail to report to your Lordship by telegraph the day on which the Sultan will enter Tangier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 56.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 3.)

(No. 91.)
Tangier, August 27, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 80 of the 13th instant, directing me to furnish your Lordship with a Report concerning the alleged outrage at the city of Morocco by the Moorish authorities on the property of the Native Agent of Her Majesty's Legation at Tangier.

The Agent alluded to is Cid Boo Bekir El Khanjowy, concerning whom the fullest particulars were furnished in my predecessor's despatch to the Earl of Rosebery No. 21, Confidential, of the 28th April, 1886.

British protection is enjoyed by this Agent under sanction of the Earl of Rosebery's despatch to Sir John Drummond Hay No. 16 of the 20th May, 1886.

Cid Boo Bekir was engaged this spring at the Moorish Court at Fez, on behalf of this Legation, in endeavouring to hasten the solution of a number of pending claims of British subjects. The system of dilatoriness observed in all branches of the Moorish Administration renders it necessary that some one should be frequently present at the Shereefian Court to press for decisions and replies to representations made to it, and without Cid Boo Bekir's assistance I feel that even the slow progress now realized by this Legation in the settlement of affairs would frequently have to remain without being recorded.

Whilst thus engaged, a complaint appears to have been made to the Sultan by a native of the city of Morocco, named Boo Afia, against Cid Boo Bekir of having encroached by building on a public thoroughfare.

With the usual disregard for forms of procedure shown at the Shereefian Court, an Imperial order, notwithstanding Boo Bekir's presence there, and no reference having been made to him for explanations, was delivered to Boo Afia directing the Basha Ben Daud, Governor of Morocco, to stop Boo Bekir's building and remove the alleged obstruction caused by it.

On the receipt of this order the Basha Ben Daud evidently gave it the wide interpretation usually indulged in by Maroquine officials when called upon to act judicially or summarily against the subjects of the Sultan who may have held a high position, or are reputed to be wealthy.

Instead of simply stopping, or pulling down the buildings complained of, the Basha, with much publicity, sent officers to place an attachment on all Cid Boo Bekir's houses, stores, and other properties in the city of Morocco. These proceedings against so well-known a magnate of the city were accepted by the populace as a signal of Cid Boo Bekir's having fallen into disgrace with the Sultan, and as a consequent permission to rob and pillage whatever they could find belonging to a Mussulman who had been in the employment of a Christian Government.

I am assured that the Basha's arbitrary proceedings had caused so great a commotion in Morocco that for several hours respectable people and the inhabitants of the Jewish quarter feared that the populace might be led to extend their violence to them, and it was only through the timely interference of the Sultan's son, who is the Viceroy of the town of Morocco, that public order was restored.

News of the outrage only reached Cid Boo Bekir on his arrival at Tangier from Fez, bringing me a number of Shereefian letters terminating satisfactorily affairs which had been confided by this Legation to his conduct.

I, knowing how all events occurring in this country are liable to exaggeration, and also Cid Boo Bekir's most conciliatory disposition in affairs with the Moorish authorities, suggested to him that he should proceed himself to Morocco and ascertain the exact extent and nature of the outrage perpetrated against his property and belongings, and the kind of reparation which should be afforded him.

I hope I am not wrong in not thinking it necessary to trouble your Lordship with the voluminous report made to me by Cid Boo Bekir after his return from Morocco, as I have throughout, in this matter, acted with the desire of avoiding occupying unduly your

Lordship's valuable time with the consideration of the details of an affair which I have every hope of satisfactorily arranging without the need of an appeal for your Lordship's support.

I, however, transmitted Cid Boo Bekir's statement to Cid Emfadl Gharnit, accompanied by an expression of confidence, on my part, in the Sultan's sense of justice, and a request that not only reparation should be made to Cid Boo Bekir for the losses sustained by him, but also that satisfaction should be given to this Legation for the indignity suffered by a person who was, at the very time of the outrage, engaged in the transaction of official business at the Shereefian Court.

A conciliatory answer was received by me from the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which his Excellency endeavoured to excuse the omission which had been committed by His Majesty in the failure to make known to Boo Bekir Boo Afia's complaint, and also to submit the charge to the consideration of Boo Bekir's competent authority, *i.e.*, the British Consulate-General. The whole matter was represented as an error of judgment on the part of subordinate officials in the execution of the Sultan's orders, and I was informed that His Majesty had sent a Special Commissioner to Morocco to inquire into the particulars of the affair for amends to be afforded.

Since then some further correspondence has passed between Cid Emfadl Gharnit and myself, but, as it had a tendency to develop into the usual Moorish system of wilful misapprehension, I thought much trouble would be saved, on all sides, by affording the Sultan an opportunity to come to a personal understanding with Cid Boo Bekir, whom he has always treated as an especial favourite and confidential friend. Cid Boo Bekir has, therefore, within the last few days, proceed to the Shereefian camp with orders from me to be as conciliatory as possible in the direction of his personal requirements of satisfaction, but to firmly insist upon a public example being made of the official at the city of Morocco who, by misinterpreting the Sultan's order, exposed to an open indignity the Native Agent of this Legation.

Thus far I have explained to your Lordship the nature of the outrage alluded to in the House of Commons by Mr. Atherley Jones in his recent question.

With regard to the allegation as to Cid Boo Bekir El Khanjowy being a notorious slave-dealer and the proprietor of houses of ill-fame, I can only infer that Mr. Atherley Jones' information is gathered either from articles of a most infamously libellous nature which constantly appear in the Tangier newspaper "Times of Morocco," or direct from its well-known unscrupulous editor, Mr. Meakin, who is at present in England.

Your Lordship will observe that Sir John Drummond Hay, in his before referred to despatch No. 21, Confidential, of the 29th April, 1886, fully disposes of the slave-dealing accusations. Cid Boo Bekir further thereon remarks rather cynically that slave-dealing in Morocco is not a sufficiently lucrative trade to afford satisfactory employment for the capital of a wealthy man.

As for the houses of ill-fame, with which his accusers appear to be acquainted, Cid Boo Bekir does not consider it necessary, in view of his well-ascertained respectability, to furnish any refutation, except the observation that being one of the largest house-owners in the city of Morocco, necessitating the employment of three agents to collect his rents, he has no acquaintance with the status of all the tenants or inmates of his houses, many of which houses he has never seen himself.

At the request of Cid Boo Bekir, I beg to bring to your Lordship's knowledge the two articles herewith transmitted, which have appeared in the two last issues of the "Times of Morocco," re-echoing the libels which have been so often published in that paper. Cid Boo Bekir, who, like most Easterns, is disposed to treat the evil-speaking of his neighbours with thorough indifference, is, however, prepared to take whatever legal proceedings may be open to him against the proprietors or editor of the "Times of Morocco," should your Lordship deem it advisable that he should do so, or to submit to an investigation by this Legation all the allegations made against him by the "Times of Morocco."

I myself consider these articles nothing but an attempt at blackmailing a man of reputed wealth, and also the malicious desire of the editor, Mr. Meakin, to asperse the memory of my predecessor's official life in Morocco by reviling the character of one of his most trusted and well-known former officers and adherents.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 56.

Extract from the "Times of Morocco" of August 17, 1889.

BOOBKER-EL-GHANJAWI.—Since the publication of an article in this paper a fortnight ago on the question of the *soi-disant* Representative of Great Britain in Marrákesh, further details of the alleged outrage on his property have come to our knowledge from a perfectly reliable source. The cause of complaint against Sî Boobker was that he was erecting eight shops on one of the main roads to the Dukallah Gate, which protruded two full spans on to the public road, the length being 8 beams—about 56 feet—according to the notarial document sent to the Sultan by the Nádhir of Marrákesh, which we have inspected. As the haughty slave-dealer refused to retrench his boundaries, the Sultan was appealed to, and, in reply, said that though the defendant "was a Satan," justice must be done, and orders were sent to stop the work till an official sent to make a Report should arrive. This was taken as a sign that the powerful protégé of England had at last fallen into disgrace, and the local officials seized all his property and sealed up some, notably a fándak of bad repute which remained closed after the others were opened. Informed of this, Sî Boobker at once hastened to Tangier to claim the protection of the British Minister, who wrote off direct to the Sultan in his behalf. We are informed on excellent authority that his letter contained no direct official claim, or anything acknowledging Boobker as even a British protégé, except a remark, which was construed into a threat, that a favourable attention to the claims he was making would prevent any necessity for the interference of the British Government. Be this as it may, the assistance requested was merely sought "for friendship's sake," and no claim was made by the British Legation, in spite of the absurd rumours published to the contrary. The British authorities do not dare to openly support a man like Boobker to such an extent. If his direct influence over the present occupant of the British Legation is not great, his old patron is neither dead nor sleeping, and the wily fellow has more than one string to his bow, else had he long since been surrendered to the tender mercies of his Government.

Inclosure 2 in No. 56.

Extract from the "Times of Morocco" of August 24, 1889.

BOOBKER-EL-GHANJAWI.—A detention of last week's mail prevented us from adding to the article in our last issue on Sî Boobker the information received from a special reporter in the "House," that on the 8th instant a question was put in Parliament concerning him by Mr. Newns, to which a typical vague and evasive reply was given, as was expected.

The question, as originally placed on the notice board by Mr. Atherley Jones, ran thus: "To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention has been drawn to a statement in the public press that an outrage has been committed by the Basha of Morocco (Marrákesh) against the property of the Native Agent of the British Legation, and whether the statement is accurate that Her Majesty's Government intend to demand reparation; whether the Agent is one Boobker-el-Ghanjáwî, who is a notorious slave-dealer in Morocco, and whether the alleged crime consisted in the closing by order of the Sultan of certain houses of ill-fame owned by him; and what is the nature of the reparation demanded by Her Majesty's Government."

To these inquiries Sir James Fergusson replied: "No information has been received at the Foreign Office on the subject. The principal papers have been searched, but the statement referred to by the honourable Member has not been found." Of course, this was no answer to the questions at all. If it had been desired to answer them, the gentleman who put them could doubtless have furnished the dates of the papers in which the statements referred to had appeared, for they were published in the "Times," "Standard," "Daily News," &c., being a Reuter's telegram from the British Legation at Tangier. It is noteworthy that Sir James Fergusson's reply, though published in the "Times," was not given in the usual place. We know for a fact that influence has been brought to bear on the gentlemen who have brought the matter forward to induce them to hush it up, which looks bad. The "Globe" justly ridiculed the Government answer next day, and the British public must see from its evasiveness an evident desire on the part of our officials to get out of an unpleasant dilemma.

Annex.

Extract of a Letter from Cid Boo Bekir to Sir J. Drummond Hay.

[Inclosure in Sir J. Drummond Hay's No. 21, Confidential, of April 29, 1886.]

You are aware that certain people, editors of newspapers, have alleged that I traffic in slaves. I have never at any time trafficked in slaves, and as to the slaves that have been a long time in my house, fourteen females and three males, I gave them their liberty and I transmitted to you the papers of their freedom, notwithstanding that they had cost me upwards of 5,000 dollars, as can be seen by the purchase papers, but they have preferred to remain in my house of their own free will, as members of my family, on the same footing as ourselves. Even the female slave who stole from me considerable property, in concert with the man Toombarti, I pardoned her, and set her at liberty, as you had recommended, and transmitted to you her paper of freedom, and she went away to where she pleased. May God compensate it to me. This which I have written to you, you know it all.

No. 57.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 4, 1889.

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of the 24th ultimo, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a telegram from Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco on the subject of the approaching visit of the Sultan to Tangier.*

I am to request that, in laying this letter before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, you will state to them that Lord Salisbury trusts that it may be found possible to give effect to Sir W. Kirby Green's suggestion that an imposing British naval force should be present on the occasion of His Shereefian Majesty's visit to Tangier.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 58.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 5, 9·45 P.M.)

(No. 16.)

(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, September* 5, 1889, 7·35 P.M.

I HAVE received a very friendly message from the Sultan, who entered Tetuan yesterday, telling me to await His Majesty's arrival in Tangier, which will take place shortly. His Majesty, I understand, hopes he will have an opportunity to see some of the world-renowned British ships of war when he reaches Tangier.

No. 59.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received by telegraph, September 5.)

(No. 94. Confidential. Ext. 16.)

My Lord, *Tangier, September* 5, 1889.

THE Sultan, who made his official entry into Tetuan yesterday, has sent me, through a confidential source, a very friendly message, informing me that he does not wish to fatigue me by inviting me to meet him at Tetuan, and calling upon me to await his proximate arrival at Tangier.

I have understood, at the same time, that Mulaï Hassan is looking forward with

* No. 54.

pleasure to seeing in Tangier Bay some of the great English iron-clads of which he has heard so many marvellous accounts.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 60.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received September 7.)

(Confidential.)
Admiralty, September 6, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letters of the 24th August and the 4th September, respecting the expected visit of the Sultan of Morocco to Tangier, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will state to the Marquis of Salisbury that as the Mediterranean Squadron is now proceeding eastwards, and colliers have been ordered to Lemnos to wait their arrival, it would not be possible, under existing circumstances, to send the Mediterranean Squadron to Tangier to be present on the occasion of His Shereefian Majesty's visit.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. D. AWDRY.

No. 61.

Military Intelligence Department to Foreign Office.—(Received September 7.)

THE Director of Military Intelligence presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and with reference to his letter of the 31st August, forwarding, for observations, Sir W. Kirby Green's despatch No. 89 of the 25th August, has the honour to inclose a Memorandum prepared in this Department.

Sir W. Kirby Green's despatch is returned herewith.

18, *Queen Anne's Gate, September 6, 1889.*

Inclosure in No. 61.

Memorandum.

D. M. I.,

WE have no information by which we could identify this man, but I will make inquiries. If we could ascertain what the man's name is, and the alleged date of his departure from the Nile, it would be of great assistance in ascertaining the truth of his story.

There is nothing very improbable about the story. The route he would most likely have followed would be the forty days' route west of the Nile to El Fasher, and from there through Wadai, Bornu, and the Tuareg country to the southern oases of Morocco. He might, if an intelligent man, be in possession of a great deal of valuable information about what is going forward in those countries, and also as to the progress of the Senoussi movement, not merely as to the operations of Abu Gemaizeh in Darfour, but also as to the spread of the Senoussi propaganda in Northern Africa. Or he might have gone by the northern route by the Siwa Oasis and Gerbub through Tripoli to Algeria, in which case, also, he ought to have something interesting to say. Should he have gone by Alexandria and the northern coast, or by steamer, he would not be likely to add much to existing knowledge.

Sir Kirby Green mentions that direct communication is kept up by some of the surroundings of the Sultan with the Soudan, and this man might throw a great deal of light on the matter.

(Signed) CHAS. E. CALLWELL,
Captain, R.A., and Staff Captain.

Intelligence Division, War Office, September 4, 1889.

No. 62.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 86.)
Foreign Office, September 7, 1889.

Sir,

I TRANSMIT herewith a copy of a letter from the London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association,* forwarding the translation of an appeal received from Isaac Shalom Susia, of Alige, in the district of Soos, complaining of ill-treatment which he has received at the hands of a Chieftain named Muhamed Ibm-el-Hussain Ou Hassam.

I have to request you to inquire into the accuracy of the facts therein stated, and to favour me with a report upon the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 63.

Foreign Office to Mr. A. Cohen.

Foreign Office, September 7, 1889.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to request you to inform the London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association that a copy of your letter of the 15th ultimo has been forwarded to Her Majesty's Representative at Tangier, with instructions to inquire into and report upon the alleged ill-treatment of Isaac Shalom Susia, of Alige, in the district of Soos, by a Moorish Chieftain named Muhamed Ibm-el-Hussain Ou Hassam.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 64.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 20.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September 9, 1889.*

WHEN do you expect Sultan to arrive at Tangier?

Training Squadron could be there about 9th October.

No. 65.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 87.)
Foreign Office, September 9, 1889.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 91 of the 27th ultimo, upon the subject of the outrage committed by the Moorish authorities on the property in the city of Morocco belonging to Cid Boo Bekir El Khanjowy, the Native Agent of Her Majesty's Legation at Tangier.

In conveying to you my approval of your proceedings in the matter, as reported therein, I have to state, with reference to Cid Boo Bekir's expressed willingness to institute legal proceedings against the proprietors or editor of the "Times of Morocco," that I do not think it necessary for him to take notice of the newspaper charges.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* No. 43.

No. 66.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 10.)

(No. 93.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September 4, 1889.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that the French iron-clad "Redoutable" left Tangier Bay this morning for Algiers and France, having on board a Moorish Embassy both to the Governor-General of Algeria and President Carnot. The Embassy is composed of Hadj Marti Ben Kabir, a feudal Chief of Southern Morocco, as Ambassador, and the two Fez grandees Wotal Madanee Benniss and Tahar El Fassie as Secretaries. Twelve horses and a number of bales of Moorish manufactures, destined for presentation to the Governor of Algiers and to President Carnot, were also embarked on board the "Redoutable."

I have reason to believe that this Embassy may be looked upon as a set-off, obtained by M. Patenôtre, the French Minister, from the Sultan, against the recent Moorish Embassy to Germany, and the warm reception of which by the German Government caused considerable irritation in France.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 67.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 88.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September 10, 1889.*

WITH reference to your despatch No. 89, Confidential, of the 25th ultimo, I transmit to you the accompanying copy of a Memorandum drawn up by the Intelligence Division of the War Office in regard to the Maroquine Arab who has recently arrived at the Sultan's camp from the Soudan;* and I have to request that you will endeavour to ascertain, as therein suggested, the name of the man, as well as the date of his alleged departure from the Nile.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 68.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 12, 11·30 P.M.)

(No. 17.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, September 12, 1889, noon.*

YOUR telegram delay [? ed] No. 20.

I regret that breaking of telegraph cable has prevented my answering your Lordship sooner. I have taken steps to ascertain direct from the Sultan, if His Majesty can fix it, the exact date of his arrival at Tangier; here it is surmised this may not be within the next ten days. I hardly think it probable he will delay until the 10th of next month. I believe it would be matter for [? regret] if the present unique opportunity for impressing the magnitude of the resources of civilization is overlooked. There is already in this bay a squadron of four of the finest Spanish ships of war, and the Italian training squadron is still within call. I understand the Sultan is under the impression that if a British squadron was to come, one of our Royal Princes would be on board one of the vessels. This idea probably arose from the Sultan having heard of the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince George's recent presence in the Mediterranean fleet. I venture to suggest that it would be a gracious act if, when the Sultan arrives here, the Governor of Gibraltar was directed to come to Tangier and welcome him in the name of Her Majesty's Government.

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* Inclosure in No. 61.

No. 69.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received by telegraph, September 12.)

(No. 95. Confidential. Ext. 17.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September 12, 1889.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's telegram No. 20 of the 9th instant, and to express my regret that I have been prevented, through the breaking of the telegraph cable between this and Gibraltar, from answering your Lordship sooner.

I have taken immediate steps for ascertaining from the Sultan himself, provided it is within His Majesty's power, to tell me the exact date on which he may be expected to arrive in Tangier. An unsupported belief prevails here that the Sultan will be in Tangier within ten days, and I am inclined to think that his coming will certainly not be delayed until the 10th proximo.

I venture to repeat my opinion to your Lordship that the present unique opportunity of impressing Mulaï Hassan with the magnitude of the resources of civilization should not be allowed to pass by unnoticed.

A Spanish squadron of four of the finest ships of war of that country is already anchored in Tangier Bay; and the Italian training squadron of four vessels also, is still, I am informed, within call.

I learn, from a confidential source, that His Shereefian Majesty is under the impression that some of our Royal Princes would be on board, if a British squadron came to welcome him on his approach to these shores. This impression has probably arisen from the Sultan having learnt that the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince George of Wales were recently present in the Mediterranean fleet.

I have also the honour to suggest to your Lordship that it would not be altogether unsuitable if Sir Arthur Hardinge, the Governor of Gibraltar, was instructed, on the Sultan's arrival at Tangier, to come and welcome, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, His Shereefian Majesty on his approach to a British possession which has always derived such benefit from its close and friendly intercourse with this portion of His Shereefian Majesty's dominions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 70.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 13, 1889.*

WITH reference to my other letter of this day's date, inclosing a copy of a telegram from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that his Lordship concurs with Sir W. Kirby Green in thinking that it would be a subject of regret if the British flag were not adequately represented on the occasion of the approaching visit of the Sultan of Morocco to that city.

I am therefore to suggest, for their Lordships' consideration, the propriety of one or two vessels of war of imposing size,—one of which should, if possible, be able to fire a salute from broadside guns,—being ordered to Tangier from the Mediterranean squadron or elsewhere, if this can be arranged without too great expense or inconvenience.

Any further information that may be received as to the date of the Sultan's arrival will be communicated without delay.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 71.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 15, 8 P.M.)

(No. 18.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, September* 15, 1889, 7 P.M.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 17 of the 12th, I have been informed that the Sultan in all probability will arrive in Tangier on Thursday, the 26th instant.

No. 72.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received by telegraph, September* 15.)

(No. 97. Ext. 18.)
Tangier, September 14, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 95 of the 12th instant, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that I have been informed that the Sultan purposes, under present circumstances, arriving in Tangier on or about Thursday the 26th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 73.

Anglo-Jewish Association to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 17.)

36, *Finsbury Circus, September* 16, 1889.

My Lord,

ON behalf of the Conjoint Foreign Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association, I have to thank your Lordship for your letter of the 7th instant and for your kind and prompt intervention in the case of Isaac Shalon Susia, of Sus, Morocco, alleged to have been ill-treated by a certain Moorish Chieftain.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LEWIS EMANUEL,
Solicitor to Jewish Board of Deputies.

No. 74.

North-West Africa Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 17.)

132, *Cheapside, September* 16, 1889.

My Lord,

REFERRING to your Lordship's letter of the 31st May last:—

The inclosed letter has been received from Dr. J. Edgeworth Somers, one of the sufferers in the outrage at Cape Juby on the 25th March, 1888, in which he refers to his father (Dr. Somers, of Roscrea, County Tipperary), as being his attorney to act in this matter during his absence abroad.

I am, &c.
(The North-West Africa Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

Inclosure in No. 74.

Dr. Somers to Mr. Raynor.

Melbourne, July 23, 1889.

Dear Sir,

THINKING that by this time something may have been definitely settled as to my claim against the Sultan of Morocco, I should feel much obliged if you would let me know whether anything has been done. Before leaving Ireland I gave my father power of attorney so that he might be able to act for me.

I wonder how things are progressing at Juby. Though it is now nearly twelve

months since I left, I take a keen interest in the place yet. I had a pleasant and uneventful voyage out here; my health has improved somewhat by it, I think.

With very kind regards, faithfully yours,
(Signed) J. EDGEWORTH SOMERS.

P.S.—I am just staying in Melbourne for a day or two; my address is still care of Dr. Usher, Ballarat West, Victoria, Australia.

J. E. S.

No. 75.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received September* 18.)

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Admiralty, September* 18, 1889.

WITH reference to your letter of the 13th instant and to previous correspondence, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the decypher of a telegram dated the 18th instant from the Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 75.

Vice-Admiral Sir A. Hoskins to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *Therapia, September* 18, 1889, 11·15 A.M.

YOUR No. 54.*

Ordered "Phaeton" and "Fearless" Tangier; only suitable ships available within time mentioned.

"Scout" carrying out torpedo experimental orders at Mitylene; probably will finish in ten days, when she can take "Fearless" place at Crete with reference to Admiralty orders.

All quiet there now.

I rejoin squadron Lemnos Island the 21st September, remaining until the 28th September.

No. 76.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 21.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 18, 1889.

YOUR telegram No. 18.

Two British ships of war will reach Tangier within time mentioned.

No. 77.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.—(*Substance telegraphed.*)

(No. 90. Ext. 21.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 18, 1889.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 18 of the 15th instant, stating that the Sultan of Morocco will in all probability arrive at Tangier on the 26th instant, I transmit to you copy of a letter from the Admiralty, stating that arrangements have been made for two British men-of-war to be at Tangier at the date mentioned.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* Admiralty to Commander-in-chief, Mediterranean:—"Detach two ships Tangier, await arrival Sultan of Morocco. One must be saluting vessel. Sultan arrives 26th September."

† No. 75.

No. 78.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 19.)

(No. 96.)

Tangier, September 13, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that on the 27th ultimo a Moor belonging to the Arab tribe of Errhamna, in the neighbourhood of the city of Morocco, either under the influence of religious mania or through burglarious intentions, entered the house of the Spanish Government doctor at Dar-al-Baida, and there stabbed to death two of its female inmates, a Spanish woman servant and the sister of the doctor.

The assassin was, fortunately, immediately arrested red-handed by some European neighbours, and on being delivered up to the authorities declared, under the usual preliminary flogging, that he had been charged to preach and commence a holy war of extermination against Christians on behalf of the Sultan.

Considerable importance is attached to this declaration by the Spanish Minister, who looks upon the incident as an outcome of the Sultan's asserted warlike demonstrations in the direction of the Spanish Maroquine Settlements (*vide* my despatch No. 87 of the 19th August).

I understand that Señor Figuera has addressed a note to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs calling for the immediate exemplary punishment of the assassin. As, however, but a few days before the Dar-al-Baida murders, a Moor was stabbed to death in Tangier in a most brutal and unprovoked manner by a Spaniard, who effected his escape through the absence of proper police officers, Señor Figuera considers it not altogether impossible that the Moorish Government may suggest to him a balancing of accounts in the matter of the punishment of the murderers.

Should the failure of the Spaniards to secure the arrest and punishment of their criminal be made use of by the Moorish Government to cover it from the necessity of executing the Errhamna murderer, I have been confidentially informed that the Spanish Government would then at once raise the question whether the time has not arrived, owing to the inability of the Moorish authorities to maintain order and exercise the necessary police supervision in the country, for the introduction into Tangier, and other parts of Morocco where there are large communities, of detachments of Guardia Civil, whereby the thin edge of the wedge for establishing a Spanish military tenure of Tangier and other Moorish ports could be introduced on a plea of general expediency which could not be easily combated.

As when the murder of the native by the Spaniard occurred great indignation arose among the Moors, who believed that the failure to arrest the murderer depended on the protection afforded him by his Consular authorities, and threats of retaliation against foreigners indiscriminately were indulged in by the Mussulmans, I thought it well to address not only a verbal warning to Cid El Hadj Mohammed Torres, but also the note to Cid Emfadl Gharnit, of which the inclosed is a translation, and which your Lordship will observe distinctly points out to the Moorish Government the danger of a sudden military occupation of its chief centres of foreign populations should it, through any administrative supineness, permit the occurrence of some fanatical outbreak against Christians.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 78.

Sir W. K. Green to Cid Emfadel Gharneet.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

Tangier, August 18, 1889.

I FEEL compelled by a sense of duty, as a friend of this country, to address the following appeal to the Shereefian Government, to induce it to consider seriously the matter of watching over the maintenance of public order and safety in the town of Tangier.

It must be already known to the Moorish Government that the foreign population of the town is almost equal in numbers to that of the native element. This excess of population is unfortunately composed principally of individuals from places across the Straits in the neighbourhood. They are indigent and unscrupulous as to the manner of obtaining their livelihood.

Frequent quarrels and disputes arise in the public markets and thoroughfares which end in assaults and even murder.

There is apparently no organized body of Government officers to control the conduct of the populace, so that each class feels entirely dependent upon itself for insuring its safety, thus adding considerably to the difficulty of peaceable intercourse among the people.

A couple of nights ago some Spaniards murdered, in an unprovoked manner, an unfortunate Drawee labourer in the public market-place. No Government officers were present to prevent the evil, or arrest the assassins, but the friends and tribesmen of the murdered man arose and banded themselves together to seek the murderers, and obtain vengeance,

With difficulty they were calmed and prevented from committing excesses against unoffending Christians.

Since then considerable excitement has prevailed in Tangier on the part of Mahommedans against foreigners, and there has been much talk of a resort to retaliatory acts.

Your Excellency must be aware that such acts would prove disastrous for the Shereefian Government, as they would be accepted abroad as proof of its utter inability to perform its duty of protecting the lives of those living on its territory.

Great difficulty would be experienced by the friends of the Moorish Government in preventing immediate measures being taken for establishing order and security of life in the country through the process of a military occupation of the country.

I thus clearly state matters that His Majesty may at once comprehend the danger his Empire runs through the neglect which prevails of having sufficient means in the hands of the authorities where mixed populations exist, for maintaining at all hazards public order.

I strongly recommend that Shereefian mandates should be issued to the Bashas of the post towns, warning them that they must organize efficient police supervision in their centres of administration to retain within their management the safe and orderly intercourse of all classes inhabiting their towns.

I believe large sums are affected from the Imperial Custom-house revenues for the maintenance of a sufficient police force, but through the diversion of such sums into wrong channels, the object for which they are issued is altogether lost, and the safety of the State is imperilled.

Peace.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 79.

Anglo-Jewish Association to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 19.)

36, Finsbury Circus, London, September 17, 1889.

My Lord,

AT the request of the Conjoint Foreign Committee of the London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association, we venture to trouble you with the inclosed extracts from a letter we have received from the Heads of the Jewish Community of Saffi, Morocco, complaining of gross ill-treatment of the Jews of that place by Touizi-ben-Mohamed-ben-H'ima, who is a relative of the Governor Abdelhalik Benhima, and appears to have acted with his approval and aid.

It would seem from this letter that a perfectly innocent man named Samuel Levy is still lying in one of the noisome dungeons of Morocco, in a condition requiring careful medical treatment, which he cannot receive there. It would appear, moreover, that the ill-treatment of the Jews which the Governor permits, and apparently assists Touizi to carry on, has caused something like a panic among the Jewish inhabitants. We have, therefore, earnestly to ask that your Lordship will be pleased to cause inquiries to be made into the allegations contained in the letter, and that you will be so good as to direct that should the statements of the Jewish Elders be found to be correct, Her Majesty's Representative in Morocco will strongly urge the punishment of the offenders, the immediate release of Samuel Levy, compensation for the injuries he has sustained, and the adoption of such measures as will prevent any further mischief on the part of the Governor or those acting under the shadow of his authority.

We have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR COHEN, *President of the London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews.*

LEOPOLD SCHLOSS, *Vice-President of the Anglo-Jewish Association.*

RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Inclosure 1 in No. 79.

Heads of the Jewish Community to Mr. Cohen.

Saffi, July 31, 1889.

Sir,

AN unexpected event has just shown how needful it is for our community to be in constant relations with our co-religionists of other countries.

A few weeks ago a Jewish child was in the street with a toy in his hand; a Moorish boy took it from him; the mother interposed to obtain possession of the toy taken from her child, when of a sudden a man appears named Hamed Benhima Twezy, a relative of the Governor of this place, Abdelhalik Benhima, and without more ado takes hold of the Jewess, holds her head between his knees, and gives her a sound beating, to the great scandal of the passers-by. At the cries, a man named Mesan-ben-Mooyal came out of his house, and observed to Twezy how undignified was his proceedings towards a poor woman; to this observation the enraged Mussulman flew at Ben Mooyal, beat him, and chased him to his house, where he also brutally assaulted the man's wife for interposing in his behalf.

Judah Levy and his son, Samuel Levy, father and brother of Ben Mooyal's wife, ran to the spot, and fearing that Twezy might make use of the arms which he carried, told him to calm himself, and asked him to retire, on which a violent row took place between them.

The Jews complained to their respective authorities, and were sent to the Governor, Benhima, who would not hear them, alleging that it was very late. The night undoubtedly passed in Council, for on the day following the agressor became the complainant, and overran the streets, exciting by his cries the fanaticism of the Mussulmans against our co-religionists.

"The European protections," he said, "have been suppressed," and he therefore summoned Ben Mooyal, Judah Levy, and his son, to appear before the Sultan at Fez. All this took place without either the local police or the Governor taking any steps to prevent the exciting addresses to the public; instead of which it seems that Benhima aided his relation Twezy to invent evidence ("beena") before the Public Notaries ("Adools") so as to implicate the complaining Jews. This is practised every time that any difference arises between Mussulman and Jew.

Two days after Twezy left for Fez, armed with all the recommendations that his relation the Governor had been able to procure for him.

Some years ago, in consequence of the many abuses committed by the Governor Benhima and various members of his family against the Jews, our community obtained from the Sultan the transfer of our jurisdiction into the hands of the Custom-house Administrators, who are periodically relieved. The Committee of our local community called on the Administrator charged with our jurisdiction, to present to him Judah Levy and his son, and lay their complaints. He answered that he had informed himself of Twezy's conduct, and that he awaited his return to do justice, even were he to bring a letter from the Sultan obtained by surprise.

Ben Mooyal, being under Portuguese protection, passed his complaint to the Governor through the Portuguese Vice-Consul.

On the 14th Twezy returned from Fez, carrier of a Shereefian letter, triumphantly, and demanded the punishment of his victims. The Administrator summoned to his presence Samuel Levy (his father Judah being absent at the time), and communicated to him the accusation brought against him by Twezy. Samuel Levy offered to produce evidence of both Jews and Christians, observing his impossibility of obtaining Mussulman witnesses. This was denied him, and his imprisonment ordered, but was let free that he might send for his father Judah Levy, undoubtedly with the purpose to have them both at the same time.

Finding himself at liberty, Samuel Levy sought refuge at the Consular Agency of the United States of America, from where he was forcibly taken by the Governor's soldiers on the 17th instant, he being at the time in fancied security at the door of the Agency when he was pounced upon by the Moors, dragged through the streets, and grievously beaten by the soldiers, aided by a howling mob excited by Twezy who, armed with a naked dagger, pretended to use it against his victim.

After being dragged through the principal streets of the town, and most cruelly used, the unfortunate Levy was loaded with irons and thrown into prison. His poor mother fared no better whilst following the mob, vainly appealing to the humanity of the Governor's soldiers.

The Committee of our local community called on the Consular Body of this place

from whom they obtained many promises, but up to the present moment without result.

Judah Levy, called in all haste from the country, had to seek refuge in a sanctuary to save himself from violence and the ill-treatment that awaited him, in which situation he is at present deprived of all the necessary resources for the maintenance of his family on account of having had to abandon his affairs.

Not content with all the scandal he had caused, Twezy again ran through the streets accusing Ben Mooyal, but this time he had to leave the field to escape the chastisement demanded against him by the Portuguese Vice-Consul, when, to everybody's surprise, an understanding is entered into between this functionary and the Governor Benhima. Ben Mooyal is made to forgive Twezy, and the latter is employed as soldier to the Portuguese Vice-Consulate, at the door of which he is seen sitting all day long in full dress. This, no doubt, was done to place Twezy beyond the possibility of the punishment he so well merits, and this act of the Portuguese Vice-Consul has given cause for many comments.

We appeal to you, and most earnestly entreat you will use your influence with Her Britannic Majesty's Government in behalf of our persecuted brotherhood, and have the honour to remain, &c.

(For the community),
(Signed) MOSES J. BENZACAR.
A. SIBONI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 79.

Heads of the Jewish Community to Mr. Cohen.

Saffi, August 9, 1889.

Sir,

SINCE we wrote to you with regard to the violence committed against various of our co-religionists, and the scandalous imprisonment of Samuel Levy, many acts of violence have been renewed without the Governor Benhima having interfered to prevent them. But, on the contrary, after a Jew has been ill-treated, the Governor admits the Mussulman witnesses of the aggressors, and facilitates to them the co-operation of the Adools, which can never be called upon by our co-religionists.

We regret to state that the unfortunate Samuel Levy has suffered serious injuries at the time of his imprisonment, and that in spite of the advice of the English doctors Jeynes and Sclater, copy of whose certificates we beg to incloss, he still continues in gaol deprived of all necessaries for his case.

We have, &c.
(For the community),
(Signed) MOSES J. BENZACAR.
A. SIBONI.

Inclosure 3 in No. 79.

Certificates.

THIS is to certify that Samuel Levy, at present in Saffi Gaol, is suffering from orchitis (inflammation of the testicle), apparently the result of a blow or injury. It is highly advisable that the above-named individual should be put in some place where his condition might receive careful nursing and regular medical attention for some time.

(Signed) DR. NELSON C. SCLATER.

Saffi, August 8, 1889.

I hereby certify that I have visited and examined Samuel Levy, now a prisoner in the gaol at Saffi.

I find that he is suffering from acute inflammation of one of the internal organs, the result of some violence produced by a blow from some blunt instrument, and would be produced by a kick, as he himself affirms.

The place where Samuel Levy is now lying is totally unfit for a sick person, and

being damp and otherwise exposed may, and no doubt will, seriously aggravate his complaint if he remains where he is.

It is impossible that any proper plan of treatment can be carried out in prison, it being extremely necessary that he should be properly nursed by some experienced nurse who understands how to apply leeches and the lotions and fomentations ordered by the doctor, with other appropriate necessaries.

(Signed) WILLIAM JEYNES, M.R.C.S. and L.S.A.

Saffi, August 7, 1889.

No. 80.

Anglo-Jewish Association to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 19.)

36, Finsbury Circus, London, September 17, 1889.

My Lord,

WE have been requested by the Conjoint Foreign Committee of the London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association to ask that your Lordship will be so good as to give directions that all communications from the Foreign Office to the Committee be henceforth addressed as follows, namely, "To the Conjoint Foreign Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association, 36, Finsbury Circus, E.C."

We have, &c.

(Signed) MORRIS DUPARC, *Clerk to the Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association.*

LEWIS EMANUEL, *Secretary of the London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews.*

No. 81.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 19, 9·15 P.M.)

(No. 19.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, September* 19, 1889, 1·30 P.M.

I HAVE just received by special messenger notice that the Sultan, wishing to calm certain apprehensions which had arisen here in the public mind regarding the conduct of his troops towards foreigners, has hastened his departure from Tetuan, and has started to-day for this. He will probably arrive here on the 22nd or 23rd.

No. 82.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received by telegraph, September 19.)

(No. 101. Ext. 19.)

Tangier, September 19, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that a special messenger has just arrived from Tetuan to announce to me that the Sultan started this morning for Tangier, as he wished to put an end to certain apprehensions which appear to have arisen in the public mind as to the conduct of Moorish troops when they come in contact with the numerous foreign inhabitants of Tangier.

His Shereefian Majesty will probably enter Tangier on the morning of the 22nd or 23rd instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 83.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 20, 1·35 P.M.)

(No. 8.)
(Telegraphic.) *Madrid, September* 20, 1889, 11·50 A.M.

THE Spanish newspapers have taken up rather warmly the question of a Spanish market-boat which has been recently captured by some lawless Moors on the coast of Morocco.

I saw Minister for Foreign Affairs last evening. He had returned to Madrid in consequence of this incident. He does not attach any great importance to the matter, and feels confident of being able to settle it diplomatically.

No. 84.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 20, 8 P.M.)

(No. 20. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, September* 20, 1889, 7 P.M.

I HAVE received a confidential message from the Sultan, expressing the hope that an imposing naval display will be made in Tangier Bay by Her Majesty's Government, as His Majesty is anxious that it should be made evident, not only to his people and surroundings, but also to the public, that the ancient friendship and alliance between Morocco and Great Britain still exists. The Sultan has been informed that the French, Italian, and some other Governments intend to be strongly represented in the bay.

No. 85.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received by telegraph, September 20.)

(No. 102. Secret. Ext. 20.)

Tangier, September 20, 1889.

My Lord,

THROUGH a confidential and trustworthy person the Sultan has sent to inform me he is most anxious that his visit to Tangier may be made the occasion, through an imposing naval display on the part of Her Majesty's Government, of marking not only to the Moors and to the Sultan's surroundings, but also to the public in general, that the old and well-established alliance between this Empire and Great Britain still holds good.

The Sultan is especially desirous for this, as he has been informed that both the French and Italian Governments, together with some other Powers, purpose sending powerful squadrons to Tangier.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN

No. 86.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 91.)

Foreign Office, September 21, 1889.

Sir,

I HAVE to state to you that I approve the note which you addressed to Cid Emfadl Gharneet on the danger which might arise out of any fanatical outbreak against Christians owing to the inefficiency of police organization in Morocco, as reported in your despatch No. 96 of the 13th instant.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 87.

Foreign Office to Conjoint Jewish Committee.

Foreign Office, September 21, 1889

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant inclosing a complaint of gross ill-treatment of the Jews of Saffi by a relative of the Governor, and to inform you, in reply, that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier will be instructed without delay to inquire into the circumstances of the case and report thereon to his Lordship.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 88.

Foreign Office to North-West Africa Company.

Foreign Office, September 21, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th instant, stating that Dr. Somers, of Roscrea, had been empowered by his son, Dr. J. E. Somers, to receive the sum due to him as his share of the indemnity paid by the Moorish Government on account of the Cape Juby outrage, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to request that you will inform Dr. Somers that there will be no difficulty in paying over to him the sum in question.

It will, however, be necessary, in the first instance, that the power of attorney which Dr. Somers holds for his son should be produced for registration at this Office, as well as at the Office of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General, in order that it may be ascertained whether Dr. Somers is in a position to give a proper discharge for the payment.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 89.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 22, 11·10 P.M.)

(No. 21.)
(Telegraphic.)

Tangier, September 22, 1889, 2·20 P.M.

SULTAN entered Tangier this morning about half-past 8 with much pomp, perfect order being maintained, and great consideration shown for foreigners.

With reference to your telegram of yesterday afternoon, I think it fair towards the Sultan to mention that I have noticed since the recent refusal to receive a Moorish Embassy in England a desire on the part of His Majesty to mark his readiness to meet more than heretofore the wishes of Her Majesty's Government. In fact, I have within the last few days received messages by two different channels from Sultan intimating his readiness to renew negotiations for Commercial Treaty, as also an expression of His Majesty's conviction England is his strongest and best supporter.

I have reason to know Sultan has himself an exaggerated idea of the importance of his present approach to Europe, which I consider it would be unfortunate to discourage, as it may prove the only opening that will have been afforded for last seventy years of impressing this Government and people with a true knowledge of their lamentable deficiencies.

If my suggestions cannot be acted upon with regard to large ships, I hope I shall be pardoned for again urging the dispatch of a complimentary Military Commissioner from Gibraltar, so that we may not appear in an unfavourable light in a matter of courtesy as compared to Spaniards.

I shall do my best to explain to Sultan the impossibility of affording him the much desired opportunity of seeing one of our biggest iron-clads.

No. 90.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received by telegraph, September 22.)

(No. 103. Ext. 21.)

Tangier, September 22, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that the Sultan made his public entry into Tangier this morning at half-past 8, accompanied by his troops and all his Ministers. The sight was most imposing, and, though the concourse of people, composed both of foreigners and natives, was very great, perfect order was maintained.

With reference to your Lordship's telegram of yesterday's date, I cannot refrain from mentioning to your Lordship that I have observed since Her Majesty's Government recently declined the proposal that a Moorish Embassy should be sent to England, considerable anxiety on the part of the Sultan to make more evident than heretofore his willingness to be guided by the counsels of Her Majesty's Government; in fact, messages have been conveyed to me, within the last few days, through two separate sources, of the Sultan's intention to open afresh the negotiations for revising the Commercial Conventon between Great Britain and Morocco. The Sultan has also caused me to be informed that he has been strengthened in the conviction that England is his truest and best support.

Mulaï Hassan, I know, is labouring under an exaggerated idea of the political significance of the approach he has made towards Europe, and there is no doubt that this idea ought not to be discouraged as it may lead the Sultan and the Moors, under judicious guidance, to perceive the shortcomings of the Moorish Administration and everything else around them.

I trust your Lordship will pardon me for once again venturing to urge the advisableness of directing a Military Commission from Gibraltar to come to offer its congratulations on His Majesty's arrival at Tangier, otherwise the Sultan will remain under the impression that he has been subjected to a slight by the British authorities of the garrison through their not having followed the same course as was adopted by the Spanish authorities when His Majesty approached Ceuta at Tetuan.

I will not fail to explain to Mulaï Hassan the difficulties which have prevented his wish to see one of the biggest British iron-clads from being gratified.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 91.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 23.)

(No. 88.)

Madrid, September 20, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that intelligence reached this capital on the 18th instant of a Spanish market-boat, called the "Miguel Teresa," with a crew composed of seven men, having been seized by a party of Moors near a spot called Alhucemas. The boat in question, vexed by contrary winds, after leaving Malaga on the 31st ultimo had lost its bearings, and then fell an easy prey to the savages inhabiting the Riffian coast of Morocco.

The crew have been made captives of. The news of this affair was conveyed on the 14th instant by the Governor of Alhucemas in a report to the Captain-General of Granada, and the incident has since occupied a prominent place in the columns of the Spanish newspapers. One in particular, the "Imparcial," has taken a line of hostility to the present Spanish Government, and reproaches them with ignorance of what is going on, and with apathy in the protection of Spanish interests. The writers in the "Imparcial," moreover, circulate reports which would tend to prove, were they correct, which they certainly are not, that the Sultan of Morocco is unfriendly to Spain, with which country he is anxious to pick a quarrel and force on a war.

I should mention that Señor Mellado, the late talented editor of the "Imparcial," which paper occupies as regards public consideration and circulation that occupied by the "Times" in England, has recently severed his connection with the paper, having been appointed the Mayor ("Alcade") of Madrid; and the persons who at present direct the affairs of the paper have decidedly not shown any qualities of foresight or

judgment, and are certainly following a wrong track when they endeavour to make political capital by inflaming the passions of their excitable Spanish readers, and endeavour to persuade them that the honour of Spain has been insulted, and that the interests of Spain require a war with Morocco.

The Alhucemas incident, as it is termed, is only one more case of the Cape Juby class, and is another illustration of the barbarity, ignorance, and insolence which so unfortunately characterizes the uncivilized races who inhabit Morocco. The brutal attack on a Spanish market-boat within a few miles of the neighbouring and friendly shores of Spain can only be considered as a piratical act which will meet with its proper castigation at the hands of the Moorish Government, and the Marquis de la Vega de Armigo confidently anticipates that the representations which he has instructed the Spanish Minister at Tangier to make to the Moorish Government on the subject will meet with a ready response, and that immediate steps will be taken for the release of the Spanish captives, and that ample satisfaction will be rendered for this late act of vandalism on the part of the guilty Moors.

The Marquis de la Vega is evidently annoyed at the vituperation which has been heaped by the anti-Ministerial press against the present Administration, and at the manner in which this affair has been seized upon to discredit the Sagasta Ministry. I understand that Señor Figuera, the Spanish Minister at Tangier, will have his representations backed up by the presence of three or four Spanish iron-clads.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

No. 92.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 22.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 23, 1889, 11·10 A.M.

YOURS No. 20.

You may explain to Sultan that Her Majesty's Government, being unwilling that the British flag should not be represented at Tangier on the occasion of his visit, have ordered two fast cruizers from the further end of the Mediterranean, and that, if his visit had occurred a fortnight later, they would have directed that the squadron which is now in the North Sea should have gone to Tangier.

No. 93.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.—(Substance telegraphed.)

(No. 92. Ext. 22.) *Foreign Office, September* 23, 1889.

Sir,

I HAVE received your telegram No. 20 of the 20th instant, informing me of the desire expressed by the Sultan that an imposing naval display should be made by this country on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to Tangier.

I have to request that you will explain to His Majesty that Her Majesty's Government were unwilling that the British flag should not be represented on this occasion. and that, as the Mediterranean squadron is unfortunately at the moment at Semnos, they have ordered two fast cruizers from it to proceed to Tangier for the purpose.

You will add that, had His Majesty's visit occurred a fortnight later, Her Majesty's Government would have had great pleasure in dispatching to Tangier the squadron which is at present in the North Sea, but that it is impossible to carry out such an arrangement at the date fixed for His Majesty's visit.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

55

No. 94.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 24.)

(No. 98.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 17, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that M. Anspach, the newly appointed Belgian Minister Resident to this country, presented his credentials, with the usual formalities, on the morning of the 13th instant to Mulaï Hassan at Tetuan.

M. Anspach, at the same time, presented some gifts, consisting of jewellery and arms, from the Belgian Government to the Sultan, and to his principal Ministers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 95.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 24.)

(No. 99.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 17, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that a Spanish Military Commission, composed of nine superior officers, escorted by a small detachment of cavalry, arrived at Tetuan on the 10th instant to offer to the Sultan the salutations of the Governor of Ceuta on His Majesty's arrival in the neighbourhood of the Spanish possession.

Mulaï Hassan received this Commission with all the usual ceremonies of his Court, and subsequently, on its taking leave of His Majesty, he bestowed a horse and sword of honour on the Senior Officer and swords of honour on all its other members. A sword of honour and horse were also confided to the Commission for conveyance from the Sultan to the Governor of Ceuta, as a mark of His Majesty's appreciation of his Excellency's welcome of His Majesty to Tetuan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 96.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 24.)

(No. 100. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 18, 1889.

IN a letter received by me from Captain Allen Maclean, who is discharging the duties of his brother Kaid Maclean with the Moorish army during the latter's absence on leave in England, he gives me, in the following words, information imparted to him by some of the officers of the Spanish Military Commission from Ceuta to the Sultan regarding the state of military preparedness of Spain for an advance into Morocco :—

"I learnt from the Spanish officers that they have 6,000 to 7,000 men in Ceuta, including a squadron of cavalry. They have plans for a railway to here (Tetuan) ready, and the plant for same is bought and prepared for shipment at a moment's notice. The manner in which all this was told me makes me believe that it may be relied upon as true."

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 97.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 25, 2·30 P.M.)

(No. 23.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, September* 25, 1889, 12·30 P.M.

YESTERDAY evening the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and the Commander-in-chief of the Artillery and Engineers visited Her Majesty's ship "Fearless."

I have no doubt that these high functionaries were ordered to pay the visit by the Sultan with the object of marking the special friendship entertained by him for Her Majesty's Government. No visits have yet been paid by any of the officials to the other foreign ships, though they are larger and more imposing than the English.

This morning the Diplomatic Body was received by the Sultan. His Majesty evidently took the greatest pains to impress the Representatives with his desire to be most cordial and gracious.

No. 98.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received by telegraph, September* 25.)

(No. 104. Ext. 23.)

My Lord, *Tangier, September* 25, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that late yesterday afternoon Cid Emfadel Gharnet, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Cid El Hadj Mohamed Torres, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and Cid Mohamed El Sogheir, Chief of the Artillery and Engineers, proceeded, under directions from the Sultan, on board Her Majesty's ship "Fearless," which had arrived here the previous day. They were received by Captain Brenton with all needful honours.

I have reasons to know that this visit to the British ships was directed by the Sultan with the object of marking, in a particular manner, the continuance of the friendship which has existed from remote times between England and Morocco. The fact that no visits have yet been paid by Moorish officials to the other men-of-war in the bay, though they are of far more imposing appearance than the "Fearless," has given exceptional significance to this proceeding of the Moorish functionaries.

Early this morning Mulaï Hassan granted an audience to all the foreign Representatives. The Sultan, by the cordiality and warmth of his reception, evidently wished to impress the diplomatic body with his desire to make his visit to Tangier the starting point of a closer and firmer intercourse between himself and foreign Governments than has hitherto existed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 99.

Jewish Board of Deputies and Anglo-Jewish Association to the Marquis of Salisbury — (*Received September* 26.)

My Lord, 36, *Finsbury Circus, London, September* 25, 1889.

I AM requested by this Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 21st instant, and to thank your Lordship for having so kindly and promptly directed the British Minister at Tangier to inquire into the circumstances of the alleged ill-treatment of Jews at Saffi.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LEWIS EMANUEL,

Solicitor and Secretary to Jewish Board of Deputies.

No. 100.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 28, 2·49 P.M.)

(No. 24.)

(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, September* 28, 1889, 12·55 P.M.

I AM going to be received to-morrow morning by the Sultan to present to His Majesty the officers of the ships of war and other British subjects.

I propose making the most of this presentation, though I am aware that the absence of a congratulatory Commission from Gibraltar is giving rise to much comment.

There are five Spanish, one Portuguese, and two English ships of war in the bay. Many vessels of other nationalities are reported as coming.

No. 101.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received by telegraph, September* 28.)

(No. 108. Ext. 24.)

My Lord, *Tangier, September* 28, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the Sultan has appointed 8 o'clock to-morrow morning as the hour for receiving me and the officers of Her Majesty's ships "Phaeton" and "Fearless," and such other British subjects as I may wish to present to His Shereefian Majesty.

I purpose, in accordance with your Lordship's directions, explaining to Mulaï Hassan, that Captain Saint-Clair, of Her Majesty's ship "Phaeton," and Commander Carey-Brenton, of Her Majesty's ship "Fearless," have been specially dispatched to Tangier to honour, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, the visit of His Shereefian Majesty to a point of his Empire which is so intimately connected with Europe, and is the residence of the Representatives accredited to His Majesty. In this manner, I hope to be able to remove an impression under which I know the Sultan to be labouring, that it would have been proper that he should have been saluted, on his arrival in Tangier, by a military deputation of welcome on the part of the Governor of Gibraltar.

Five Spanish, one Portuguese, and two British ships of war are already in the bay, whilst, I am assured, many others of different nationalities are proceeding here.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 102.

Consul Finn to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 30.)

(No. 42.)

My Lord, *Malaga, September* 23, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report that for some time past the public interest of this place has been somewhat excited by the reports of strained relations between Morocco and this country, and this was not lessened by the incident which occurred a few days back when the captain and men of a Malaga falucho were attacked and the Spanish flag insulted near Alhucemas, and that last night there was considerable excitement caused by the arrival of the gun-boat "Isla de Luzon" with the news that the Cocodrilo "Guarda Costa," which had been sent to the Moorish coast, on its approaching Alhucemas and flying a white flag of truce, was fired upon by the natives, it immediately returning the fire and destroying a shrine which was close by.

Less authentic information elaborates this intelligence, saying that the Commanding officer of the "Isla de Luzon" landed a part of his crew and attacked the village, destroying the place with the loss of two of his men, killed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEXANDER FINN.

No. 103.

Consul Finn to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 30.)

(No. 43.)

My Lord. *Malaga, September* 24, 1889.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 42 of yesterday's date, on the same subject, I have the honour to report that I have it on good authority that the Spanish falucho which got into trouble with the Moors near Alhucemas left this port in ballast, with one passenger on board, her papers being made out for Tangier, and that the trouble she got into was caused by the Kabyles declining to pay for 600 muskets which the Spaniards had smuggled across. The so-called passenger is said to have been the agent of some persons in Malaga engaged in this and similar trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEXANDER FINN.

No. 104.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to the Earl of Lytton.**

(No. 404. Confidential.)

Foreign Office, September 30, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 151, Confidential, of the 18th March, I have to state to your Excellency that the Italian Chargé d'Affaires at this Court has communicated to me the substance of a despatch dated the 21st instant, which he had received from his Government, calling attention to the fact that the Moorish Mission to France, now at Paris, had visited Algiers on the way, and stating that the Spanish Consul at Algiers attaches considerable importance to the route chosen by the Mission, and believes that it was in deference to the wishes of the French Government that the Mission passed through Algeria before entering France. M. Crispi added that apprehensions were entertained at Madrid that the question of the Algerian frontier and of its displacements to the Meleya may be again revised.

I should be glad if your Excellency would inform me whether you have any information which would tend to corroborate these reports.

† In this connection, I have to call your Excellency's attention to the inclosed copy of a despatch, in which Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier reports the Spanish military preparations at Ceuta for the eventuality of an advance into Morocco;‡ and to request your Lordship to favour me with any observations upon this matter which you may think it desirable to make.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 105.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 30, 10 P.M.)

(No. 25.)

(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, September* 30, 1889, 4·30 P.M.

AT a private audience accorded me by the Sultan this morning I brought under His Majesty's notice the pending Juby claim, as well as many other matters.

His Majesty expressed himself as most anxious to mark his appreciation of value of friendship of Her Majesty's Government, and his readiness to be guided by your Lordship's wishes, but he called upon me to represent to your Lordship how the demand for 50,000*l.* as compensation for the loss of trade by the North-West African Company overshoots the real losses sustained by it.

His Majesty is prepared to pay with all practicable speed 30,000*l.*, provided the Company will withdraw from Juby and cede all its rights and buildings to His Majesty. The Sultan offers this sum as he has learnt that Company were prepared two years ago to accept such terms.

I have told His Majesty that I could not encourage him in the hope that his proposal will be entertained by your Lordship; but, at the same time, I feel if the larger sum is insisted upon the Sultan will stipulate for a very long term in which to effect its payment and raise endless other difficulties. I am decidedly in favour of closing with Sultan's offer, as I am sure acceptance of it will cause him to face settlement of all other pending affairs, and especially favour British interests.

Sultan further added that, in the event of his entering into possession of Juby, he would be prepared to enter into an undertaking according to British Government the right of pre-emption over that territory.

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* Also to Sir Clare Ford (No. 82, Confidential), and Sir W. K. Green (No. 94, Confidential).

† To the Earl of Lytton and Sir Clare Ford.

‡ Not printed.

No. 106.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received by telegraph, September 30.)

(No. 110. Ext. 25.)

My Lord, *Tangier, September* 30, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that Mulaï Hassan this morning received me by appointment at a private audience, when I brought under His Majesty's notice that the claim of 50,000*l.*, as compensation to the North-West Africa Company for loss of trade at Cape Juby through the action of the Moorish Government, had not yet been satisfied.

The Sultan in a most gracious manner expressed himself as most desirous of making publicly evident his desire and intention to be guided by your Lordship, and to follow the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, but he at the same time urged me to place before your Lordship the fact that he considers the demand of 50,000*l.* as far exceeding the actual commercial losses alleged to have been sustained by the before-named Company.

His Majesty desired me to inform your Lordship that he was prepared to pay, with the least delay possible to the Company, a sum of 30,000*l.*, on the condition that the Company should withdraw from its Settlement at Cape Juby, ceding at the same time all its rights and buildings to the Moorish Government.

Mulaï Hassan was led to make this offer as he had ascertained that the Company two years ago would have been disposed to agree to it. I at once told His Majesty that I could not hold out much hope to him that your Lordship would recede from the original demand put forward on behalf of the Company; yet I must state that I am certain if the Sultan is called upon to pay the full amount demanded he will make endless difficulties about its payment, and drag the term of its discharge over so long a period as to render its exaction a matter of doubtful advantage. I am therefore decidedly in favour of the acceptance of Mulaï Hassan's proposal, especially as I think His Majesty would then endeavour to mark his appreciation of the concession made to him by smoothing the way for all matters affecting British claims and interests.

I must further add that the Sultan stated that, in the event of his becoming possessed of Cape Juby, he would be prepared to enter into a written engagement with Her Majesty's Government to give it the right of pre-emption over all the territory which is now held by the North-West Africa Company.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 107.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 1.)

(No. 105.)

My Lord, *Tangier, September* 25, 1889.

THE reported act of piracy on the Spanish falucho "Miguel y Theresa" on the Reef coast was first heard of here through the Spanish press. No details regarding the occurrence have transpired either from the Spanish Legation or the Moorish Government, but I have now been informed that the Sultan has complied with the demand of Señor Figuera that immediate steps should be taken for the prompt release of the Spanish prisoners from the falucho held to ransom by their Reefian captors, and the punishment, if possible, of the latter.

Yesterday afternoon the Spanish frigate "Navarra," which was in this bay, embarked on board four high Moorish functionaries, for conveyance to the Reef, bearing Shereefian letters to the local Reefian Chiefs in the neighbourhood of the Spanish possession of Melilla, directing them to hand over to the Spaniards the captives as well as the falucho and its cargo.

I believe the whole matter will resolve itself into the outcome of a smuggling transaction. A considerable trade has been going on for some time past between Malaga and the Reef district in breech-loading rifles and ammunition for them. It is probable that the Reefians hearing the rumours of the Sultan's intended visit to their country became alarmed that His Majesty might punish them for having armed themselves

through unauthorized channels, and imagined that they might, by capturing one of the craft engaged in the illicit trade, exculpate themselves with Mulaï Hassan.

I understand that the captives have been taken under the protection of a local Shereef, and that there is no likelihood of their being subjected to any ill-treatment.

The Sultan, I am sure, will also be prepared to pay whatever indemnity for the outrage the Spanish Government may deem it proper to call for.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 108.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 1.)

(No. 106.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September 25*, 1889.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 96 of the 13th instant, in which I had the honour of reporting to your Lordship the murder at Dar-el-Baida of two Spanish women by a Moorish fanatic, I learn now that the Sultan has consented to carry out, as soon as practicable, at the pressing demand of the Spanish Minister, the execution of the assassin. In this manner Mulaï Hassan has, I believe, removed the last of the several causes which had threatened, within the past few days, to disturb the friendly relations which have happily existed for a long period between the two neighbouring countries of Morocco and Spain.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 109.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 1.)

(No. 107.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September 25*, 1889.

WITH reference to Mr. White's despatches No. 55 of the 20th April and No. 66 of the 25th May last, reporting the arrest at Agadir by Moors of the entire crew of a Spanish vessel, I have the honour to report that a claim was brought forward by the Spanish Government for reparation and the payment of an indemnity as a punishment for arbitrary proceedings of people who were regarded, with some show of reason, as having acted under Shereefian instructions.

I understand that the Sultan has to-day ceased to contest the Spanish demands which he has promised to satisfy without further delay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 110.

North-West Africa Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 1.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, September 30*, 1889.

REFERRING to your Lordship's letter of the 21st instant, Dr. Somers, of Roscrea, has forwarded to this Company the power of attorney referred to in the letter of Dr. J. E. Somers, with a request that we would forward same to your Lordship. We accordingly inclose same herewith.

I am, &c.
(The North-West Africa Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary*.

Inclosure in No. 110.

Dr. Somers to North-West Africa Company.

Dear Sir, *Roscrea, September 25*, 1889.

AS I am unacquainted with the ways of the Foreign Office or the Paymaster-General's office, I take the liberty of inclosing power of attorney to the care of the North-West Africa Company through you for registration at these offices, and will ask you to return it again to me at your convenience.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. L. SOMERS.

No. 111.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 95.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, October 2*, 1889.

I TRANSMIT to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Anglo-Jewish Association on the subject of the ill-treatment of the Jews of Saffi, and I have to request that you will cause an inquiry to be made into the matter, and will furnish me with a Report on the subject.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 112.

Foreign Office to North-West Africa Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 4*, 1889.

WITH reference to your letter of the 28th June last, and to previous correspondence on the subject of the claims of the North-West Africa Company against the Sultan of Morocco, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has reported that the Sultan in a private audience has offered to pay to the Company with all practicable speed the sum of 30,000*l.* as compensation for the loss of trade sustained by them, provided that they will withdraw from Cape Juby and cede all their rights and buildings to His Majesty.

Sir W. K. Green apprehends that, should a larger sum be insisted on, the Sultan will stipulate for a long term in which to effect its payment, and will raise difficulties with a view to indefinitely postponing the final settlement.

Sir W. K. Green has telegraphed to-day that preparations are being made for the early departure of the Sultan, and has expressed his anxiety that an arrangement should be agreed upon before His Majesty leaves Tangier, as otherwise the question will remain unsettled for an indefinite time.

Under these circumstances, Lord Salisbury would wish the Directors to consider whether they would not exercise a wise discretion in accepting the offer now made them by the Sultan; and I am to request that their decision may be communicated to his Lordship with as little delay as possible.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 113.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 5.)

(No. 95.)
My Lord, *Madrid, October 2*, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that at an interview I held yesterday with the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, the Minister of State, his Excellency stated to me that he had received news from the Governor of Malaga that the seven Spaniards who had been captured by some of the savages who inhabit the coast of

* Not printed.

Riff had, on the 27th ultimo, obtained their liberty, and that, consequently, this incident, which had caused such an extraordinary amount of excitement of late in Spain, may be considered as at an end.

The released men are at present on a small island, which is a Spanish Settlement called Peñon de Velez de Gumora, in the vicinity of Alhucema. It appears that they had managed, prior to the arrival of the Moorish Delegates from Tangier, to effect their escape from the tribe into whose hands they had fallen, but had been recaptured and were found at a spot called Thisimore, when the Delegates appeared on the scene, and to whom the captives were eventually given up.

In the meantime the Spanish man-of-war "Navarra" had, owing to stress of weather, after having landed the Moorish Delegates, returned to Tangier, thus leaving the latter in the lurch. Fortunately, however, a steamer, which is employed in the Postal Service on the coast of Morocco, happened to arrive at Peñon de Gumora, and the Moorish Delegates, accompanied by the owner of the market-boat "Miguel y Teresa," which had been seized by the Riff Moors, who happened to be at the Peñon, also accompanied the Delegates to Malaga. The owner of the "Miguel y Teresa" had had an opportunity of speaking with the seven released Spaniards, and was able to give a good account of them to their friends in Malaga. Owing to some unaccountable action of the Spanish Governor at the small Settlement of Peñon de Velez de Gumora, the seven Spaniards were detained there by him and were not allowed to proceed on board the packet-boat to Malaga. Ere long, however, it is hoped that the men will return to their homes.

The Marquis de la Vega de Armijo informed me that the master of the "Miguel y Teresa" affirms that his object in sending his boat to the coast of Morocco was merely to purchase eggs and some cattle, and that he had some 4,000 dollars (800*l.*) on board, which he says he lost together with his boat.

That the master should have had so large a sum of money on board is hardly credited, and it is supposed he must have made the assertion with a view to a claim for compensation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

No. 114.

The Earl of Lytton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 7.)

(No. 438. Confidential.)
Paris, October 6, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 404, Confidential, of the 30th ultimo, communicating to me the tenour of certain reports relative, on the one hand, to apprehensions said to be entertained at Madrid of an attempt on the part of the French Government to take advantage of the Moorish Mission now at Paris for reviving the question of an extension of the Algerine frontier, and, on the other hand, to Spanish military preparations at Ceuta.

In reply to your Lordship's inquiry, I have the honour to state that my information respecting the Moorish Mission now at Paris does not tend to corroborate the first of these reports.

I believe that this Mission was desired by the French Government as a set-off to the Mission previously sent to Berlin by the Sultan of Morocco—a Mission which was viewed with some jealousy in France. The members of the Moorish Mission to this country were not unnaturally conducted to their destination through Algeria. They will probably return by the same route to their own country, and their entertainment at Paris has no doubt been organized with a view to the impressions they would be likely to derive from it as to the power, the wealth, and the civilization of the French Republic. But I have ascertained from a source, which I think trustworthy, that they are not regarded by the French Foreign Office as Envoys invested with any serious diplomatic character or powers, and that no attempt has been made to treat with, or through, them any question practically affecting the relations between France and Morocco. In a word, the Mission is being treated by the French Government purely as a show Mission, and nothing more. The apprehensions about it, attributed by the Italian to the Spanish Government, are not shared by the Spanish Embassy here. My Spanish colleague is at present absent from his post; but the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Paris has no anxieties or misgivings about this Mission.

On the subject of the military preparations at Ceuta, reported by Captain Allan Maclean to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, I am unable to obtain any information at Paris. These preparations, however, are denied by the Spanish Embassy here, which professes to regard the Spanish quarrel with Morocco as now completely settled to the satisfaction of the Spanish Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYTTON.

No. 115.

North-West Africa Company to Foreign Office.—(Received October 7.)

Dear Sir,
Lea Hurst, Cromford, Derby, October 6, 1889.

I HAVE the letter of the 4th instant, respecting the sale of Cape Juby Station to the Sultan of Morocco. I shall do myself the honour of calling at the Foreign Office at 1·30 P.M. to-morrow, and I trust that an interview will be accorded to me as I have some very important information to communicate.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOSEPH C. LEE, *Chairman.*

No. 116.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 7, 7·30 P.M.)

(No. 26.)
(Telegraphic.)
Tangier, October 7, 1889, 3·20 P.M.

AT a most satisfactory audience with the Sultan this morning His Majesty earnestly begged me to urge your Lordship to consent to receive the Embassy which His Majesty is so anxious to send to the Queen. His Majesty promises to do his best to meet in all matters the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, and therefore trusts that he will be permitted to give public proof that the relations between Morocco and Great Britain have resumed their traditional friendly footing.

I feel it would distinctly improve my position here if your Lordship would authorize me to inform the Sultan that his request has been conceded.

The Embassy will be simply a complimentary one.

No. 117.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received by telegraph, October 7.)

(No. 118. Ext. 26.)
Tangier, October 7, 1889.

My Lord,

AT an audience accorded me this morning by the Sultan, His Majesty expressed himself determined to strengthen by every means in his power the ancient friendship which he hopes still exists between Morocco and Great Britain. Mulaï Hassan, therefore, earnestly begged me to use my best endeavours to obtain for him your Lordship's consent that the Embassy which His Majesty is so anxious to send to the Queen should be received.

If this request should be accorded, the Sultan repeated that he would leave nothing undone to mark his firm intention to meet, in all matters, the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, and thus to furnish a public proof that the traditional friendship between the two countries remains on as firm a footing as heretofore.

I feel that if your Lordship will authorize me to inform His Majesty that Her Majesty's Government, under the circumstances, will concede his request, my position at this Court will be thereby distinctly improved.

The proposed Embassy would have a purely complimentary character, as the Sultan is not in the habit of deputing the conduct of important political negotiations to the Ambassadors sent by him to foreign countries.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 118.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 7, 7·45 P.M.)

(No. 27. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, October* 7, 1889, 3·50 P.M.

THE Sultan, in conversation with me this morning, referred to a possible [?] agreement between Spain and France on Moorish matters. He said it was through pressure exercised in Paris that he had consented to permit his Ambassadors now there to proceed on their return journey on an Embassy to Madrid.

His Majesty begged me to inquire if Lord Lytton had been able to ascertain anything leading his Excellency to suspect that an agreement had been come to between the Spanish and French Governments regarding this country.

No. 119.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received by telegraph, October* 7.)

(No. 117. Secret. Ext. 27.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 7, 1889.

IN the course of conversation this morning with the Sultan, His Majesty alluded to his fears that an agreement between Spain and France regarding the fate of this country may have recently been come to.

Mulaï Hassan said that these fears had been somewhat strengthened through the pressure which had been brought to bear on his Ambassador, at present in Paris, by the French Government, to induce him to solicit instructions from His Shereefian Majesty to extend his Embassy to Madrid on his return from France.

The Sultan hoped that I would inquire of your Lordship whether any reports had reached you from Lord Lytton, tending to confirm His Majesty's suspicions that an understanding had been arrived at between the French and Spanish Governments regarding Morocco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 120.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 8.)

(No. 109.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 30, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that Señor Figuera, the newly-appointed Spanish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, delivered yesterday morning, with the usual ceremony and pomp, his letters of credence to Mulaï Hassan, and presented, at the same time, the customary gifts from his Government, which consisted of a carriage and pair of horses, a quantity of velvets and silk brocades, and some choice arms.

I understand the Sultan, in his reply to Señor Figuera's address, availed himself of the opportunity to allude to the recent hostile attitude and tone assumed on all sides in Spain towards Morocco with regard to the unfortunate incidents which had lately occurred at Dar-el-Baida and on the Reef coast. Mulaï Hassan pointed out how he had ever been ready to act in an honourable and just manner, and to afford every reparation and satisfaction required by the circumstances. It was, therefore, painful to him to observe that, on the slightest provocation, he was threatened by his neighbours with invasion and spoliation.

Señor Figuera also, at this audience, presented to the Sultan the Admiral of the Spanish Squadron, now in Tangier Bay, together with a contingent of officers. Admiral Carranza stated to Mulaï Hassan that his vessels had been specially sent to Tangier to honour His Majesty's presence here.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 121.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 8.)

(No. 111.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 30, 1889.

I YESTERDAY had the honour of presenting to the Sultan, at a special audience accorded to me for the purpose, the Captains and a number of officers of Her Majesty's ships "Phaeton" and "Fearless," together with Sir Henry Burford-Hancock, Chief Justice of Gibraltar, Mr. Fawkes, Police Magistrate of the same place, and a certain number of British Notables both of Gibraltar and Tangier. I also presented to His Majesty three field officers belonging to the garrison of Gibraltar, who had come to Tangier privately.

In presenting the naval officers, I explained to Mulaï Hassan how Her Majesty's Government would have liked to have honoured His Majesty's presence in Tangier by sending to Moorish waters the training squadron, but that, owing to the want of the material time for the dispatch of those vessels from England to Morocco, the fast cruizers "Phaeton" and "Fearless" had instead been sent with all speed from a great distance to be in time to welcome and congratulate His Majesty on his arrival on the northern shores of his Empire. The Sultan fully understood the difficulties which had been in the way of affording him an opportunity of seeing some of those wondrous ships of which he had already heard so much from his authorities here. He was most grateful for what Her Majesty's Government had already done to mark the continuance of the friendship which has existed from ancient times between his country and Great Britain. He intended doing all in his power to strengthen that friendship, and to publicly show how he understood and valued the support which Her Majesty's Government had always extended to Morocco.

All the English officers and officials were greatly impressed by Mulaï Hassan's courteous and intelligent reception of them.

I was careful not to leave the Sultan under the impression that Sir Henry Burford-Hancock and the other gentlemen from Gibraltar were encharged with any special mission on behalf of the authorities of Gibraltar, though I have reason to know that His Majesty has had his attention drawn to the absence of any such mission. The stress which I laid on the fact that the naval officers should be looked upon as a congratulatory body representing Her Majesty's Government I think caused His Majesty to overlook what in some quarters had been depicted to him as a slight on the part of neighbours who were constantly deriving benefits from their proximity to his dominions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 122.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 8.)

(No. 112. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 30, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that, at the special private audience accorded me this morning, and which lasted upwards of three hours, Mulaï Hassan at once entered upon the matter of his regret at the continued refusal of Her Majesty's Government to receive a Special Envoy from His Majesty. The Sultan said he trusted that I would show him the way for removing all cause for misunderstanding between the two Governments. He had recently had ample opportunities for meditating on the value of the friendship of the different Governments which entertained relations with him. He had come to the conclusion that the majority of them looked upon Morocco simply as a country which could be drawn upon for their sole advantage. There was no question of combining their interests with those of Morocco. A review of my relations with him of the past three years had left His Majesty with the conviction that I was never tempted to deceive him by flattery for a momentary success, and that my statements were always faithful exponents of the views of Her Majesty's Government. Under these circumstances, His Majesty had determined to follow, in every practicable way, my counsels and suggestions, and he had, therefore, instructed both his Ministers, El Hadj Mahomet Torres and Cid Emfadel

Gharneet, to meet, as much as possible, my wishes, and refer to me for advice whenever a serious question arose with a foreign Representative. The Sultan continued that he proposed naming some competent person to once more look over the modifications, which it is wished he should authorize, in the existing Commercial Convention with Great Britain. His Majesty expressed great distrust of the asserted fiscal advantages of a reduction of the import and export duties, but he said he would leave his mind open on the subject, so as not to shut the door against meeting the wishes of Her Majesty's Government. He had determined upon commencing works of improvement in the Bay and Port of Tangier, and on encouraging in all other ways commerce and navigation with this country.

I think it well to here warn your Lordship that though all these good intentions may have been spoken of, and these promises made in perfect faith by the Sultan, still it is not impossible that they will not result in being more than the anxious wishes of a Sovereign who has recently suffered a fright of coercion at the hands of a powerful neighbour, and who has seen for the first time the manifold deficiencies of his country through the glimpse afforded him of European improvements and progress such as are visible in Tangier.

After this preliminary conversation, I ventured to remind the Sultan that the claim which I had put forward under your Lordship's instructions for the payment of compensation for the loss of trade sustained by the North-West Africa Company at Cape Juby still remained unsatisfied.

Mulaï Hassan replied that he had fully determined upon settling the matter with me, though he could not disguise from me his astonishment at the enormous value which had been placed by Her Majesty's Government on the asserted losses of the Company.

I think it unnecessary to trouble your Lordship with a repetition of all the *ad misericordiam* arguments employed by the Sultan in this direction.

His Majesty also endeavoured to induce me to enter anew upon a discussion of the merits of the whole of the Cape Juby question. I, as politely as possible, set aside these attempts, by reminding His Majesty that the question had been now reduced to one of a claim for payment for a specified sum fixed by the British Government, but in order to remove from His Majesty's mind the sense of undue pressure on my part, I added I was prepared to sumbit, for your Lordship's consideration, whatever proposal His Majesty thought could be made with a view to terminating a matter which had been a cause for constant friction in the intercourse between himself and this Legation.

The Sultan thereupon said he would be prepared to pay, without further ado, a sum of 30,000*l.*, provided Mr. Mackenzie (whom the Sultan considers to personify the North-West Africa Company) made over to him all his titles to the property and territory at and about Cape Juby.

His Majesty to this offer added that he would put the British Government in possession of a Declaration, that he could and would never part with any portion of the territory which had belonged to the North-West Africa Company. This engagement, he said, he would give principally as a safeguard for himself, as he felt sure no sooner did he enter into possession at Cape Juby than an attempt would be made to wrest it from him by some foreign Power.

As I thought it prudent not to hold out too great hopes to Mulaï Hassan that his proposal would be favourably met by your Lordship, he touched upon several other modes in which he considered the Cape Juby claims might be arranged, but they appeared to me rather of an impracticable nature; therefore I suggested that they should not be further defined until it had been ascertained that your Lordship declined to accede to His Majesty's first proposal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 123.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 23.)
(Telegraphic.)
Foreign Office, October 8, 1889.

CAPE JUBY: Your telegram No. 25 of 30th September.

Chairman of Company says buildings alone cost 35,000*l.*; total expenditure over 100,000*l.* Company was offered some months ago 65,000*l.* for all rights. To accept

Sultan's offer of 30,000*l.* for complete withdrawal and surrender of establishment would be ruinous.

They would accept 30,000*l.* down for loss of trade, and agree to work henceforward under Sultan's protection, or would withdraw entirely for 70,000*l.*

Company informed that Her Majesty's Government will urge first alternative on the Sultan.

No. 124.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.—(*Substance telegraphed.*)

(No. 96. Ext. 23.)
Sir,
Foreign Office, October 8, 1889.

ON receipt of your telegram No. 25 of the 30th ultimo, I caused the North-West Africa Company to be informed, in a letter, of which copy is herewith inclosed, that the Sultan was prepared to pay the sum of 30,000*l.* as compensation for the loss of trade which they had sustained, provided that they would withdraw from Cape Juby and cede all their rights and buildings to His Majesty.*

The Chairman of the Company, who called here yesterday, stated that the buildings alone had cost 35,000*l.*, while the total expenditure incurred by the Company at Cape Juby amounted to over 100,000*l.* The Company had, moreover, been offered some months ago the sum of 65,000*l.* for all their rights there.

It would, consequently, he said, be ruinous for them to accept the 30,000*l.* which the Sultan now offered, coupled with the condition of their withdrawing completely from Cape Juby, and surrendering to His Majesty all their establishments.

They would, however, be prepared to consent to one of the two following alternatives.

They would either accept the sum of 30,000*l.* as compensation for loss of trade, and would agree to carry on their business henceforward under the protection of the Sultan, or they would withdraw entirely from Cape Juby on the payment by His Majesty of the sum of 70,000*l.*

I have to request that you will take such steps as you consider best to obtain the Sultan's consent to the first of the two alternatives proposed by the Company, who have been informed that Her Majesty's Government will urge His Shereefian Majesty to accept it.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 125.

The Earl of Lytton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 9, 5·19 P.M.)

(No. 43.)
(Telegraphic.)
Paris, October 9, 1889, 4·45 P.M.

YOUR telegram of 8th.

I can learn nothing here of alleged agreement referred to by Sir Kirby Green; but French Minister for Foreign Affairs informs me that, previous to arrival of Mission here, it was arranged, through French Embassy in Spain, that it should return by Madrid.

Mission leaves Paris to-morrow.

No. 126.

The Earl of Lytton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received by telegraph, October* 9.)

(No. 452. Ext. 43.)
My Lord,
Paris, October 9, 1889.

WITH reference to your telegram of the 8th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I can learn nothing here of the possible agreement between Spain

* No. 112.

and France on Moorish matters, referred to by the Sultan of Morocco in his conversation with Sir Kirby Green.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has, however, informed me that previous to the arrival of the Moorish Mission here, it had been arranged through the French Embassy in Spain that it should visit Madrid on its return to Morocco.

As far as regards negotiations at Paris, I am inclined to doubt the accuracy of the Sultan's statement, as during the whole time that the Moorish Mission has been present in Paris, the Spanish Ambassador has been absent from his post; and from inquiries made at the Spanish Embassy I gather that they are entirely ignorant of any communications having passed between the two Governments. It is probable, therefore, that if any agreement has been arrived at it has been after negotiations at Madrid or Tangier, at which latter place I would remind your Lordship that the French Government are now represented by an active and able diplomatist, M. Patenôtre, who will certainly leave no stone unturned to forward the interests of his country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYTTON.

No. 127.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 9, 11 P.M.)

(No. 28.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, October* 9, 1889, 2·30 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's No. 23 of 8th instant.

I was received this morning by Sultan, and submitted to His Majesty the observations and proposals of the Company. His Majesty could not avoid showing his disappointment at the refusal of what he considered a most liberal offer. After a considerable discussion, the Sultan authorized me to make the following modification of his original offer. He will pay 20,000*l.* immediately, and 20,000*l.* six months later—40,000*l.* in all; the Company to give up titles and buildings on payment of first instalment. His Majesty would have been prepared to enter into an arrangement to permit Company to continue trading at Juby if he could depend on the Arabs of the district, but these latter, he was sure, would ultimately bring about further difficulties with the English, and embroil relations between Great Britain and Morocco.

His Majesty feels that his offer is most liberal, and should therefore gain the support of Her Majesty's Government.

The sum offered is so large a one for this country that I believe it would not be easy, except under coercive action, to exact an increase.

With regard to outlays incurred by Company, the Sultan observed that they had not been encouraged by His Majesty, and should be looked upon as a mercantile venture from which the Company was now issuing without total loss.

No. 128.

Sir C. Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 10.)

(No. 101.)
My Lord, *Madrid, October* 5, 1889.

THE question of the relations existing between Spain and Morocco have of late, owing to the incident of the capture of a Spanish market-boat by the savage tribes inhabiting the north-eastern coast of Morocco, occupied so greatly the attention of the Spanish press, that I need not apologize for taking up your Lordship's time by submitting for your perusal the article which appeared in the columns of the "Imparcial" this morning, a copy of which, together with a translation, I have the have the honour to inclose herein.

The object of the writer is to show the imperfect manner in which, in his opinion, the Treaty between Spain and Morocco, which was signed at Tetuan on the 26th May, 1860, has been carried out. A copy of the Treaty in question will be found in the "State Papers," vol. li, 1860-61, at p. 928.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

Inclosure in No. 128.

Extract from the "Imparcial" of October 4, 1889.

(Translation.)

OUR RIGHTS IN MOROCCO.—Premising by a remark that, in the course of the discussions raised by the Alhucemas affair, the opinions of the "Imparcial" on the general question have been rather put on one side, the writer of the article goes on to give what he calls a clear account of the rights and interests of Spain in Morocco as follows:—

By the VIIIth Article of the Treaty of Wad-Rás, cession is made to Spain of a territory on the coast of the ocean *like* that which she formerly took at Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña. Completing, and even without completing, the interpretation of this Article, our diplomacy could have interpreted and carried it out in the way most beneficial to Spain. To indicate that the ceded territory was *like* that which existed before is not to affirm that it was the same. An end was thus put to all historical disquisition about the *exact* situation of the landmarks and towers raised in those regions by our ancestors in their various and adventurous expeditions. Besides, in not assigning limits, the Article left large amplitude to the whole oceanic coast, which Morocco occupied by itself, so as to select the spot, and we committed the fatal error of going, after the aforesaid geographical discussions, to look for the position agreed upon below *Assa*, the most southerly limit conceded by official geography to the Sultan of Morocco.

The fact is, and this is certain, that the VIIIth Article is not fulfilled. In the year 1885 we maintained that Santa Cruz de Agadir, which was at one time ours, was the Santa Cruz of the Treaty, since all that coast was formerly known as La Mar Pequeña ("The Small Sea"). The advantages can be recognized by any one who places a Map of Morocco before his eyes. The necessity which caused the insertion of this Article in the Treaty still exists. It is, was, and always will be a question of life and death for the Canary Islands, which need a *point d'appui* on the Moroccan coast, a refuge for their fishing industry, and the security that in the narrow channel which they form with the African continent no other flag shall wave than that of Morocco or that of Castille. The machinations of other Powers in regard to this coast are known, and justify the fears and desires in question.

Mulaï Hassan, therefore, is in duty bound to fulfil this Article of the Treaty. If he cannot do so where we have sought the place, because, as pointed out, the authority of the Sultan is not recognized there, he must do so at Santa Cruz de Agadir; and if this cession does not suit him, he must change it for another of equal importance to us. Some years ago, in order to avoid the disastrous expedition to El Sus, he offered to us to exchange Santa Cruz of the Treaty for an augmentation of our frontier positions, or for a payment of 15,000,000 pesetas (600,000*l.*). We blindly rejected the proposal, and obliged the Sultan to make war on El Sus without obtaining anything for either State.

Yet more rights never made good! By the IIIrd Article of the same Treaty of Peace, Spain was given plenary dominion over the whole territory comprised between the sea and the *ravine of Anghera, following the heights of Sierra Bullones*, and the establishment of a neutral ground. This Article likewise has never been fully carried out, since we have not taken *effective* possession of the whole of this territory.

More rights still, and we might add more to raise a blush! The Island of Peregil, which always belonged to Spain, was a short time ago, owing to the weakness of a Minister, and to the pusillanimous spirit animating all our international policy, delivered up to the Moors, who have gone there to lower our flag and hoist that of the Empire. There is a powerful argument which is in favour of the nationalization of the Island of Peregil. In the Treaty of Peace of 1860 no mention is made of it, nor is it in any way revindicated, a clear proof that Spain held its possession by right. From the year 1860 up till now we know of no law of the Cortes, as is necessary for such cases, which has ceded this island to the Moorish Empire.

Thus we have here another right which has been trampled upon, and, sad to say, not by the Moors, but by our own selves. The Island of Peregil, which might to-morrow fall into the hands of another Power, ought therefore to become Spanish again.

More neglected rights! The Vth Article of the Treaty confirms the Convention signed at Tetuan on the 24th August, 1859, of which the VIth Article runs as follows:—

"In order to avoid the hostilities of which the places Peñon and Alhucemas have

sometimes been the object, His Majesty the King of Morocco, guided by the desire of justice which animates him, will take proper measures for establishing in the *proximity* of those places a *Cadi with sufficient troops* for insuring respect for the rights of Spain, and for efficiently protecting the free entry into the said places of the provisions necessary for their garrisons. The detachments to be placed both on the frontier of Melilla and in the *vicinities* of Peñon and Alhucemas will be formed *exclusively* of troops from the Moroccan army, *and this duty cannot be committed either to Riff Chiefs or troops.*"

The VIth Article of the Treaty of Peace says :—

"In the neutral grounds ceded by His Majesty the King of Morocco to the Spanish positions at Ceuta and Melilla, a Cadi or Governor will be placed by His Majesty the King of Morocco, with regular troops, for the prevention and repression of attacks on the part of the tribes."

After what has recently occurred, comments on these two Articles are superfluous. Not only have they not been carried out; not only do no such Cadis or detachments exist, but, on the contrary, even the Moroccan Custom-house of Melilla is within the walls of the Spanish town. It would appear as though we had been the vanquished in the war of 1860.

In 1872, owing to a Spaniard called Mendez having been assassinated in the market-place of the tribe of Majona, at the frontier of Melilla, the Sultan sent Sid Abdhallá as Governor, who was killed in a short time by the Riff tribes. This was the sole effort made by the Sultan, who would have done better to confess the nullity of his rule over such territory.

More forgotten rights! The VIIth Article of the oft-cited though unfulfilled Treaty of Peace says textually :—

"His Majesty the King of Morocco *binds himself to make* his own subjects *respect* those territories which, in virtue of the stipulations of the present Treaty, remain under the sovereignty of Her Majesty the Queen of the Spains. Her Catholic Majesty *can, nevertheless, adopt any measures which may be judged expedient for the security of the same,* raising in any part of them such fortifications and defences as may be deemed suitable, without any opposition being made on the part of the Moroccan authorities."

It would be queer that they should object indeed, such constructions being within our own dominions! But, apart from this official slip, the VIIth Article of the Treaty has more substance if the territoriality of the waters within jurisdiction be considered, they being the full and absolute domain of the nation whose shores they wash, and, as we treat Morocco as nation to nation, we hold that . . . : this Article, like the others, has never been positively fulfilled.

More rights of which the non-fulfilment has been connived at! Let us overlook the war indemnity, which was paid late, badly, and never, although the guarantee for its payment—Tetuan and its district—was surrendered by us before the expiration of the term; but let us take Article XII, where we read :—

"In order to avoid incidents like those which led to the last war, and to facilitate as far as possible a good understanding between both Governments, it is agreed that *the Representative* of Her Majesty the Queen of the Spains in the Moroccan dominions shall reside at Fez, or in such city as Her Majesty the Queen may deem most convenient for the protection of Spanish interests and the maintenance of friendship between both States."

To this we can only add that Consuls of various nations, and even military Commissioners, reside at Fez, without any Representative of Spain figuring among either. Therefore, since we hold that, as runs the Article, for the greater convenience of protecting Spanish interests, it would be better to suppress the procrastinations which all matters suffer, or are made to suffer, by their reference from Tangier to Fez, and the replies sent from Fez to Tangier, we do not understand, if Representatives of other countries, even only of a Consular kind, exist (as cannot be denied) in the Moroccan capital, why effect is not given to the XIIth Article of the successful, or rather unsuccessful, Treaty of 1860.

More rights in conclusion! By the XVth Article Spanish subjects are entitled, on payment of the proper dues, to buy and freely *export* wood from the forests in all parts of the Sultan's dominions. How many cubic metres of wood have been exported by our countrymen? We may affirm not a single one.

Finally, we ask of whomsoever can and ought to answer. After so many victories, after so much blood spilt, what have we gained from the glorious African campaign? Who have been the conquerors, and who the conquered?

The maintenance of these rights is what the "Imparcial" has always pleaded for.

The right and proper influence which we ought to exercise in that semi-savage country is what we have urged. To-day we beg the Government, and especially the Minister of State, anew, to preserve an imperishable memory of the victor of Africa, to put a term to the state of suspension, lasting nearly thirty years, since the date at which General O'Donnell subdued the whole Moorish Empire at Wad-Rás, and to let the Treaty of 1860 reappear as a new compromise between both States, and be executed in its entirety.

No. 129.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received October* 10.)

Sir, *Admiralty, October* 10, 1889.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will inform the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that the Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean is deprived of the services of Her Majesty's ships "Phaeton" and "Fearless," in consequence of their having been detached to Tangier on the occasion of the visit to that place of the Emperor of Morocco, and is now desirous of withdrawing them. My Lords, therefore, purpose authorizing Vice-Admiral Sir A. Hoskins, by telegraph, on the 12th instant, to withdraw these vessels.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 130.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 24.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October* 10, 1889, 2·15 P.M.

I HAVE submitted your telegram No. 26 to the Queen.

Her Majesty will not be in England till end of November, but will be happy to receive the Mission at Windsor after her return.

No. 131.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.—(*Substance telegraphed.*)

(No. 99. Ext. 24.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 10, 1889.

I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your telegram No. 26 of the 7th instant, on the subject of the Embassy which the Sultan of Morocco is anxious to send to Her Majesty.

I am commanded by the Queen to inform you that Her Majesty will not be in England till the end of November, but that she will be happy to receive the Mission at Windsor after her return from Scotland.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 132.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 10, 12·15 P.M.)

(No. 29.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, October* 10, 1889, 10·40 A.M.

SULTAN'S departure postponed on account of rain for a day or two.

No. 133.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received by telegraph, October 10.)

(No. 121. Ext. 29.)

My Lord, *Tangier, October 10, 1889.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the Sultan, who had fixed his departure from this for 8 this morning, postponed his start at the last moment on account of the heavy rain which had set in during the past night.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 134.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 10, 1889.*

WITH reference to your letter of to-day's date, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco has reported that the Sultan, who was to leave Tangier to-day, has postponed his departure for one or two days, in consequence of the rains.

I am, therefore, to request that, should their Lordships see no objection, the two ships at present at Tangier may be ordered to delay their departure until His Majesty leaves, which will probably not be much later than the date mentioned in your letter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 135.

Foreign Office to North-West Africa Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 11, 1889.*

WITH reference to my letter of the 4th instant on the subject of the claims of the North-West Africa Company against the Sultan of Morocco, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier was instructed by telegraph, on the 8th instant, to press the Sultan to accept the first of the two settlements proposed by the Company, according to which they were to receive the sum of 30,000*l.* as compensation for the loss of trade, and were to carry on their business henceforward under Her Majesty's protection.

In a telegram which has now been received from Tangier, Sir W. K. Green reports that he had submitted the observations and proposals of the Company to the Sultan, who had expressed his disappointment at their refusal of what he thought was a most liberal offer. After considerable discussion Sir W. K. Green was authorized by His Majesty to state that he would modify his original proposal, and would consent to pay to the Company the sum of 40,000*l.*, in two instalments of 20,000*l.*, the first to be paid immediately on the conclusion of the arrangement and the second six months later, on condition that the Company would surrender to him, on the payment of the first instalment, all their title-deeds and their buildings at Cape Juby.

It seems probable that if His Majesty felt that he could depend on the Arabs of the district, he would have been prepared to enter into an arrangement allowing the Company to continue to trade at Cape Juby, but being convinced that they would ultimately bring about fresh difficulties with the Company he declines to accept any proposals made in this sense.

I am to add that Sir W. K. Green considers the sum now offered by the Sultan so large for a country of the limited resources of Morocco, that he does not believe it possible, with the means of persuasion at his command, to obtain a further increase of it.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 136.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 12.)

(No. 113.)

My Lord, *Tangier, October 4, 1889.*

YESTERDAY afternoon Captain St. Clair, of Her Majesty's ship "Phaeton," at the request of the Sultan, made through me, landed about 125 of his sailors and marines, together with a field-piece, in order to parade before His Majesty, who was anxious to form an idea of the manner in which European soldiery is handled.

The passage of the field-piece and stalwart Englishmen through the narrow streets of Tangier created quite a sensation.

The parade ground, selected by the Sultan, was not very favourable for the display of any military manœuvres, as it was a slope on the town ramparts of at least 45 degrees; but His Majesty was desirous of affording his harem, which is located in a house overlooking the slope, an opportunity of seeing the proceedings of the small English force. The ground was occupied by a considerable number of picked Moorish regular troops, and the whole of the Court officials had evidently assembled to witness the sight.

The Moorish troops were made to repeat each separate exercise gone through by the English marines and sailors, and, I understand, the Sultan expressed himself as much pleased to find that Captain Maclean had drilled his men in complete accordance with the English military system.

Mulaï Hassan observed the whole parade from a window of his harem, and, when it was about to terminate, requested that it should be prolonged, whereupon Captain St. Clair ordered his men to take by storm an adjoining height supposed to be held by an enemy. The rush and English cheer with which this operation was carried through may be said to have been the feature of the afternoon's display, as, for a moment, the Moors, who had been unprepared for it, did not quite realize whether the charge was being carried out in earnest or not.

I have since learnt that the Sultan has expressed the opinion that the English marines and sailors are more solid and heavy than his light and active troops, who are principally drawn from the Arab races of his Empire, yet many of them would doubtless develop into large and strong men if they were fed and cared for in the same manner as English soldiers and sailors.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 137.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 12.)

(No. 104.)

My Lord, *Madrid, October 9, 1889.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 6 received last evening, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, having occasion to go to the Ministry of State on the afternoon of the 7th instant, where I saw, in the absence of the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, Señor Jimenes, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I mentioned to him that a story had reached me to the effect that the Moorish Embassy, which had lately been in Paris to pay its respects to the President of the French Republic, and which was expected to arrive in a few days at Madrid on its return journey to Morocco, was charged with weighty affairs to discuss with the Spanish Government.

Without, I said, wishing to put an indiscreet question to him, I should be glad to learn anything which he might be in a position to disclose to me on the subject.

Señor Jimenes replied, without a moment's hesitation, that such rumours were totally unfounded. "I can assure you," he said, "that the presence of the Moorish Embassy here will be nothing but the merest act of courtesy towards the Queen-Regent, and has no political significance whatever."

I then observed that an extraordinary report (to which I am bound to state to your Lordship I attach no credence whatever) had also come to my ears, that the garrison of Ceuta had lately been strengthened by a force of 7,000 men. This rumour Señor Jimenes likewise contradicted most categorically.

It is since my conversation with the Under-Secretary of State took place that Sir Kirby Green's telegram, repeated to me by your Lordship, has reached my hands,

and I shall not fail, in consequence, to do all in my power to ascertain if the Moorish Embassy in coming here really goes beyond the purely complimentary mission that is represented to be its object by the Spanish Under-Secretary of State.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

No. 138.

Intelligence Division to Foreign Office.—(*Received October* 12.)

THE Director of Military Intelligence presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, with reference to Sir W. K. Green's despatch No. 100 of the 18th ultimo, begs to inclose a Memorandum on the Spanish garrisons in Africa, which he requests may be returned.

18, *Queen Anne's Gate, London, October* 11, 1889.

Inclosure in No. 138.

Memorandum.

D. M. I.,

NO increase of the Ceuta or other African garrisons has been reported since the Spanish army was immobilized by a Royal Decree dated the 2nd January, 1889,* except an increase to the Melilla garrison of 386 men.

We take in a Spanish military journal, the "Diario Oficial," which publishes apparently every official order sent out from the Spanish War Office. I think it improbable, therefore, that the garrison of Ceuta could have been increased by the dispatch of units, such as regiments or batteries from Spain.

It was reported in June last that Deputies called the attention of the Minister of War to the insufficiency of the African garrisons in view of the Sultan of Morocco's movements, and that the Minister replied that he would do what was necessary to secure them against a *coup de main*. It is possible, therefore, that the effectives of the units stationed in the garrisons referred to may have been increased without its having been reported in the "Diario Oficial."

The strength of the Ceuta garrison when last reported in the "Diario Oficial" was as follows:—

	Men.
44th Regiment (2 battalions)	786
Ceuta Regiment (2 battalions)	848
Garrison Artillery (3 companies)	327
Total of Ceuta garrison	1,961

The garrison at Melilla, including detachments, was as follows:—

	Men.
54th Regiment (1 battalion)	400
40th Regiment (2 battalions)	786
1 Disciplinary Battalion	510
Garrison Artillery (1 company)	109
Engineers (1 company)	87
	1,892
Increase to 40th Regiment (G. O., March 9, 1889)	388
	2,280
Add Ceuta garrison	1,961
Total of African garrison	4,241

There is also a section of Cavalry "de Africa," consisting of three officers and twenty men.

The effectives given to the units are normal, or peace or budget effectives.

We have no information about the railway mentioned in the last paragraph of the despatch.

(Signed) C. R. SIMPSON, *Staff Captain.*

Intelligence Division, October 10, 1889.

* The Spanish army used to be in a continued state of movement like our own. The Decree referred to stationed units permanently in different garrisons.

No. 139.

Consul Finn to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 14.)

(No. 45.)
My Lord, *Malaga, October* 9, 1889.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 43 of the 14th September, 1889, I have the honour to report that the master and crew of the "Miguel Teresa," the Spanish falucho which was seized at Alhucemas by the Riff Moors, returned here yesterday, the ship herself remaining at the Chafarina Islands.

There is no secret made here, whatever, that the ship was regularly employed in smuggling rifles to the opposite coast, although the authorities will not admit more than that the Moors forced the crew to sign a document declaring that they had sixteen cases of rifles and ammunition on board. Besides this, the Spaniards allege that the ship was plundered; that they themselves were robbed of about 1,200 dollars in coin; of all they possessed with them, and were maltreated in every way, "de palabra y de obra" (by word and deed).

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALEXANDER FINN.

No. 140.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 15.)

(No. 114.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 7, 1889.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 91 of the 28th August last on the subject of the outrage committed in the city of Morocco on the property of Cid Boobekr-el-Khanjowy, I have tho honour to furnish herein a translation of a letter received by me from Cid Emfadel Gharneet, the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, announcing the manner in which the Sultan has ordered a satisfactory settlement of the whole matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 140.

Cid Emfadel Gharneet to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

I HAVE received your letter, in which you say that you sent to the presence of our Lord, exalted in the sight of God, Cid Bubeker-el-Ghanjawi, according to the suggestion* of His Shereefian Majesty, and I have taken cognizance of what you say on the matter of his properties at Morocco, and of his determination to retain the friendship of His Shereefian Majesty.

I have brought your letter to the knowledge of our Lord, may God give him victory; and His Majesty has become acquainted with all you say therein, and has commanded me to answer you thereon that the said person has arrived, and has had an audience of His Majesty, and has brought to him his complaint verbally, and the Sultan answered him according to what had come to His Shereefian knowledge in the case, and found him to be disposed as you stated, and issued His Shereefian order to Mulaï Othman to reprimand the Governor for the fault he has committed, in the manner you explained, so that no ignominy should attach to him, Cid Bubeker. Verily, our Lord does not wish that to him nor to anybody else, particularly not to those who attend on His Shereefian Majesty, and on faithful friends such as yourself; and that the aforesaid person announced that he had lost 87,000 dollars, of which his son restored to him 43,000 dollars, which he had hidden, fearing to lose them, and some people also returned him what they had stolen from him, and he still claims 26,500 dollars, and the Sultan has issued His Shereefian order to Mulaï Othman, and to the Governor, to arrest the accused, whom he, Cid Bubeker, named in his Memo-

* No such suggestion was made by His Shereefian Majesty.

randum which you sent, and to get what they stole from him out of them; and Majesty made his orders to this effect most stringent. Peace.

(Signed) EMFADEL GHARNEET.

21 *Muharem*, 1307 (September 17, 1889).

No. 141.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 15.)

(No. 115.)

Tangier, October 7, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 79 of the 10th August last relative to the recovery from the Custom-house officials at Rabat of the gun which they had detained from Mr. Cornwell, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I had obtained an order from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to those authorities, directing them to restore the gun to the Acting British Vice-Consul at Rabat.

Mr. Griffin having informed me by his despatch, of which the inclosed is a copy, that the gun was in such a deplorable state that he felt bound to decline to accept its restitution, I respectfully beg to suggest to your Lordship that Mr. Cornwell should be called upon to state the price he places upon his gun, and, if possible, to furnish the tradesman's bill for it, with a view to claiming the amount from the Rabat Custom-house.

This last suggestion I make as a personal satisfaction to myself when about to press the claim on the Moors, who are apt to believe that they are being fleeced whenever an occasion offers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 141.

Acting Vice-Consul Griffin to Sir W. K. Green.

Rabat, September 16, 1889.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 30th ultimo and of the 4th instant with regard to the detention of Mr. Cornwell's gun at the Custom-house of this port, the latter inclosing a letter from Hadj Mohammed Torres to the Oomana of Rabat, directing them to deliver up to me the said gun, and instructing me to accept the same on certain conditions contained in the former despatch.

In obedience to your instructions, I repaired to the Custom-house and delivered the letter to the Oomana personally, who, after detaining me a long time, produced a double-barrelled, which looked to me more like a piece of old iron; it was thickly covered with rust and cobwebs, the breech was unopenable, and the muzzle was clogged with rust and filth; in fact, the Oomana themselves were afraid to touch it.

Having seen the gun on the day it was taken from Mr. Cornwell, I informed the Oomana that I could not think of accepting it, as I had strict instructions to the contrary, and that I would inform your Excellency in what state they wished to return the gun to me. They smiled, and answered that they could have it properly cleaned and repaired if I agreed to accept it. I replied in the negative, and thereupon left the Custom-house.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY GRIFFIN.

P.S. *September* 17.—I have the honour to inclose herewith the answer of the Oomana of Rabat to Hadj Mohammed Torres' letter, and which I have just received from them.*

H. G.

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* Not printed.

No. 142.

North-West Africa Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 16.)

My Lord,

132, *Cheapside, London, October* 16, 1889.

I AM instructed to acknowledge the letters from the Foreign Office, dated the 4th and 11th instant respectively.

The letter of the 4th instant, in which the Sultan of Morocco, through Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, agreed to pay to the Directors the sum of 30,000*l.* as compensation for the loss of trade, providing they withdraw from Cape Juby and cede all the buildings erected there, and the further offer, in the letter of the 11th instant, to pay 40,000*l.* in two instalments of 20,000*l.*, on condition that the Directors surrender to him, on payment of the first instalment, all their title-deeds and their buildings at Cape Juby, and declining to accept any proposal which contemplates the continuance of the Company to trade there, have been placed before the Directors, and I am directed to say that both the original and modified offers of the Sultan are, in their opinion, altogether inadequate to the injury inflicted upon the Company. The Directors think that the settlement suggested by them, and which had your Lordship's support, viz., that the Sultan should pay the Company 30,000*l.* as compensation for the loss of trade and the Company be allowed to carry on trade hereafter under his protection, is a fair and reasonable one. Had the principle been affirmed under which a sum of money should be paid to the Company as compensation for loss of trade, without the cession of their property, the Directors believe that trading operations could have been carried on at Cape Juby to the mutual advantage of the Sultan and the Company, by the payment of an annual sum, or a percentage upon the trade done there.

The Directors desire to inform your Lordship that the buildings, plant, and concessions alone have involved an outlay of 35,000*l.*, and that their total loss amounts to at least 100,000*l.*, and that this loss is attributable not to commercial difficulties, such as lack of trade, or inability to meet the requirements of the native markets, or to the opposition of the native tribes, but solely and entirely to the unjust and declared antagonism and interference of the Sultan of Morocco, who, as your Lordship is aware, has no title or right to molest us in our operations.

There is good reason for believing that, in the event of our retirement from Cape Juby, some other persons or some European Power will occupy the place and reap the advantage of our labours and expenditure. Without a large military force the Sultan would be quite unable to hold the place, inasmuch as the tribes are hostile to him, and would not quietly or tamely submit to the loss they would sustain by the closing of the station, Cape Juby being the only port whereat they can find an outlet for their produce.

The operations of the Company during the last six months have been extensive. The mode of purchase is by barter. Wool, hides, horses, sheep, &c., have been exchanged for goods of exclusive British manufacture; many thousand pieces of blue, white, and grey cotton cloths have been imported into the country, besides rice, barley, and Leicester and Birmingham wares. The demand has been so great the Company has not been able to supply it, and some 15,000*l.* of trade has passed the station in consequence, either to the French or Spanish Settlements.

Within the last three or four months a syndicate of gentlemen in the City has been willing to pay the Company 65,000*l.* for their rights and property, with the intention of forming a large Company, with a capital of 1,000,000*l.*, to prosecute the commercial enterprise on an enlarged scale, and with increased purpose and vigour.

The Belgian authorities have, within the last twelve months, sent Colonel Baron Lahure and Lieutenant Fourcault, of the Royal State Marine, to Cape Juby, where they remained three or four weeks, making extensive and careful surveys of the port and neighbourhood. These officers prepared and made a very favourable Report upon their mission, and strongly recommended Cape Juby as a Sanatorium in connection with the Belgian Red Cross Society, and this Society is prepared to erect there the necessary buildings, and to send the necessary public force for the protection of life and property. A Map and copy of the Report accompany this letter.*

The Company has not felt at liberty to enter upon any negotiations which might be regarded as departing from a rule which has hitherto guided them, viz., to take no action in respect of Cape Juby without the knowledge and concurrence of Her Majesty's Government.

* Not printed.

The Company is wishful not to take any step at this moment which is calculated to estrange them from the protection of Her Majesty's Government, or endanger the assurance previously given by your Lordship, that Her Majesty's Government would insist upon compensation for any loss the Company might sustain at the hands of the Sultan of Morocco.

The Directors sincerely regret that they should seem to be in conflict with Sir W. K. Green, who has ably exerted himself to obtain redress of their grievances, but they think that the means of persuasion at the command of the British Minister are not exhausted by the recent negotiations, and believe that he can and will obtain a further increase of the sum offered as compensation.

The Directors desire respectfully to inform your Lordship that they would be called upon by bondholders of the Company to pay a sum of 65,000*l.* to release the documents required by the Sultan of Morocco, and this step, having regard to his modified offer, would necessitate an actual present payment or loss of 25,000*l.*, in addition to the general loss upon the Company's undertaking, and they think that your Lordship will agree that they are not making an excessive demand when they limit the amount they are willing to accept to 55,000*l.* The acceptance of this amount will involve a loss upon the release of documents of 10,000*l.* The Directors think that the documents should not be parted with until the full sum arranged for is paid, but they would be prepared and willing to deposit the papers with Her Majesty's Government, to be held by them until payment has been completed under the Agreement.

The Company further respectfully suggest to your Lordship that they would be willing to accept payment of the said sum, secured to the satisfaction of your Lordship in the following manner, that is to say, 25,000*l.* upon the completion of Agreement (upon receipt of which the Company shall deposit the documents hereinbefore mentioned), 15,000*l.* in six months from the like date, and the balance of 15,000*l.* within twelve months from the like date, the Company to be allowed to carry on trade during such period of twelve months, and undertaking to pay to His Majesty an allowance upon the total amount of trade after a rate to be agreed upon hereafter. The Directors further respectfully suggest to your Lordship that the present offer should be without prejudice, and limited in its acceptance to a period not exceeding two months from the present date.

In conclusion, the Directors desire to thank your Lordship for your readiness to assist them in the present emergency, and to express a hope that they may continue to enjoy your Lordship's further counsel and support. They desire also to express their readiness at all times to submit to your Lordship's direction.

I am, &c.
(The North-West Africa Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 143.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 102.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 16, 1889.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 96 of the 8th instant, I transmit, for your information, copies of correspondence with the North-West Africa Company, as marked in the margin,* respecting their claims on the Sultan of Morocco.

The letter from the Company will be carefully considered, and instructions thereon will be sent to you as soon as possible.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 144.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 17.)

(No. 116.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 7, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that this morning the Sultan accorded me a second audience, at which the Cape Juby claim was discussed anew at

* Nos. 135 and 142.

considerable length, but in the absence of definitive instructions from your Lordship I could only assure His Majesty that every consideration would be paid to his observations, and due count be taken of his determination to settle, once for all, a question which had proved such a constant cause of annoyance to His Majesty.

Mulaï Hassan declared to me that he had delayed his departure from Tangier till Thursday next in the hope of my being able by that time to combine with him a settlement of the matter.

The Sultan then alluded to his intention to improve the port of Tangier by rebuilding the mole which had been constructed and subsequently destroyed by the English, and also to endow Tangier with a plentiful water supply.

With regard to the improvement of the port of Tangier, I made a suggestion to His Majesty in accordance with the views of an eminent English engineer, by which Mulaï Hassan promised to be guided, though, His Majesty added, he proposed first attempting carrying out both the port improvement and water supply with native engineers and workmen, who, if not successful, would be finally replaced by Europeans.

The Sultan also most graciously promised to issue orders for the termination, in accordance with my representations, of all demands and claims of British merchants and subjects.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 145.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 17.)

(No. 119.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 9, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that this morning Mulaï Hassan again received me in private audience, when I made known to His Majesty the readiness of the North-West Africa Company to divest themselves, in favour of His Majesty, of all their rights over Cape Juby and the buildings there for an immediate payment of 70,000*l.*; or else to retain possession of their factory, and work it for the future under the Sultan's protection after they have been paid an indemnity of 30,000*l.* for their former loss of trade.

The Sultan appeared greatly disappointed that the offer he had made through me for a settlement of the question had not been accepted; especially as he thought he had gone very far towards meeting what he looks upon as exorbitant pretensions.

After exhaustively discussing the matter with the Sultan, His Majesty desired me to make known to your Lordship the following further concession he was prepared to make in order, if possible, to meet the Company's demands.

Mulaï Hassan would be prepared to pay the Company immediately 20,000*l.*, and six months later another 20,000*l.*—40,000*l.* in all—provided His Majesty was put in possession of all Cape Juby titles and buildings on the payment of the first instalment.

The Sultan would have been prepared to agree to the continuance of trading by the Company at Cape Juby, as suggested by them, had he been able to place any confidence on the good behaviour of the natives of the locality in question; but His Majesty unfortunately knew that these Arabs would surely in the end bring about a renewal of misunderstandings between the Governments of Great Britain and Morocco.

His Majesty called upon me to make known to your Lordship his conviction that he felt he had stretched to the utmost his desire to fall in with your Lordship's wishes, and that, therefore, he should not be denied the support of Her Majesty's Government in obtaining the acceptance of his offer by the North-West Africa Company.

Perhaps, therefore, your Lordship will permit me to observe that there is no doubt that the sum of 40,000*l.*, which the Sultan has been induced to offer, is, in the estimation of Moors, exceedingly great, and that the Sultan would probably be considered by his people as quite justified in resisting, at all hazards, any attempt to exact a larger amount.

Mulai Hassan also desired me to remind your Lordship that he had never admitted the right of, far less encouraged, the presence of the Company at Cape Juby, whose proceedings should be viewed simply as mercantile transactions, which the Company was fortunate enough to be about to issue from without total loss.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 146.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 17.)

(No. 120.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 9, 1889.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 119 of this day's date regarding the Sultan's desire to terminate the Cape Juby question, I have the honour to further report that His Majesty stated to me that he would have been greatly disposed to accept your Lordship's view as to the desirableness of meeting the Company's proposal that he should merely pay 30,000*l.* for its loss of trade, and then permit its continuance at Juby under the protection for commercial purposes of the Moorish Government.

This arrangement, His Majesty felt, would have been an especially favourable one for Morocco, as he is perfectly aware that the natives about Juby are determined upon securing for themselves a commercial outlet, and that, consequently, as soon as the North West Africa Company withdraws from its factory, they will do their utmost to entice some other nation or people to establish itself in their country, and thus renew for His Majesty all the past difficulties with the departed Company. However, after carefully weighing all the considerations for and against the permanence of the Juby factory, His Majesty had concluded that it would be better to remove an existing evil than to be frightened by a prospective one. He was so anxious to eliminate all possibilities of collision or misunderstanding with the English, that he was prepared to be content with the security offered against foreign intrusion by the deed of pre-emption that he wished to execute with regard to Juby in favour of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 147.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 17.)

(No. 122.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 10, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 94 of the 30th ultimo, directing me to ascertain whether there is any foundation for the rumour that the French Government was endeavouring to obtain a rectification of the Algerine frontier up to the River Muluya.

Yesterday morning, at the audience I had of the Sultan, I spoke to His Majesty on the subject, and mentioned the manner in which the rumour had arisen. Mulaï Hassan assured me that there was absolutely no foundation for the report, and that his Mission to Paris had visited Algeria at the special request of the French Government solely for the purpose of affording evident proof to the natives of the Mauro-Algerine frontier, where recent border conflicts had occurred, that there was perfect accord between the Sultan and the French authorities.

His Majesty added that he never lost sight of the advantage which was open to him, whenever an attempt might be made to encroach upon the limits of his Empire, of informing and soliciting the assistance of Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of his dominions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 148.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 17.)

(No. 123.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 11, 1889.

THE Sultan having afforded me an opportunity, when in conversation with him, of speaking unofficially in favour of the brothers Maclean, who deserve such great credit for the manner in which they have organized His Majesty's regular infantry, but whose pay contrasts most unfavourably with the salaries paid to the members of the French and Italian Military Missions attached to the Sultan's forces, His Majesty informed me, in

what I considered a casual manner, that he intended shortly dispensing with the services of the Italian officers.

I mentioned this to Signor Cantagalli, under the impression that he must be aware of Mulaï Hassan's intention, but, much to my astonishment, such was not the case. The manner in which the Italian Minister received my information showed me how great an importance he attached to the existence of the Italian Military Commission in this country, and how completely he seemed to ignore the Sultan's liberty of action as to its maintenance as a part of the Moorish military organization.

When I ascertained that the Sultan had not communicated his intentions to Signor Cantagalli, I endeavoured to lead him to believe that I had probably misunderstood His Majesty, and I have since learnt that the Italian Minister, after inquiries at the Shereefian Court, had been confirmed in this impression.

I am, however, yet under the conviction that I understood the Sultan correctly, and it may not be quite impossible that M. Patenôtre has succeeded in extorting from His Majesty a promise for the ultimate removal from his Court of a Commission which, from the first moment it appeared in the country, has been looked upon by the French Government as a direct offence against itself.

I cannot help fearing that a day may come when this uncalled-for introduction of Italian officers into Morocco may be the cause of bringing about serious misunderstandings between France and Italy or France and Morocco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 149.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 17.)

(No. 124.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 11, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that M. Patenôtre and Signor Cantagalli, the French and Italian Ministers respectively, having been informed that the Sultan was to leave Tangier yesterday morning, both took their departure from this, one for Paris and the other for Rome.

No doubt the journeys of these Representatives, immediately after they had been in frequent intercourse with the Sultan, will give rise to endless rumours as to their political objects. Though I am not altogether prepared to say that they are entirely unconnected with any such object—for it is quite possible that each of them may have gained some unimportant commercial concession from the Sultan—still I am inclined to believe the assurances given me by both my colleagues that their journeys were undertaken entirely for private purposes.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 150.

Foreign Office to Mr. T. E. Cornwell.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 17, 1889.

WITH reference to my letter of the 10th August last, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that according to a report received from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, Mr. Griffin, Acting British Vice-Consul at Rabat, has declined to accept from the Customs authorities the restitution of your gun, on account of the damaged condition in which it was offered to him. Lord Salisbury therefore proposes to instruct Sir W. K. Green to claim the amount of the value of the gun from the Rabat Custom-house; and I am to request that for this purpose you will state the price you place upon the gun, and will, if possible, furnish his Lordship with the tradesman's bill showing the cost at which it was originally purchased.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 151.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 19.)

(No. 125. Confidential.)

Tangier, October 11, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that rumours having lately reached me from sources which I have generally found trustworthy that Signor Cantagalli, the Italian Minister, was endeavouring to induce the Moorish Government to make some unspecified territorial concession to Italy, I availed myself, on more than one occasion, during my recent private audiences of the Sultan, to question His Majesty on the subject.

His Majesty each time most solemnly assured me that there was absolutely no foundation for the rumours.

I also spoke on this matter to Cid Emfadel Gharneet, from whom I obtained the same assurances. His Excellency said that the Italian Minister had merely asked for the grant of some pieces of land in the neighbourhood of this town, for the purposes of building, on behalf of some Italian subjects, employés of the Italian Legation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 152.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 19.)

(No. 126.)

Tangier, October 11, 1889.

My Lord,

AT the audience I had of the Sultan two days ago, His Majesty referred to the existence of the telegraph cable, with the preliminary remark, that he considered the matter settled, and as of the past. This afforded me an opportunity of replying that in the whole question I had throughout endeavoured to keep within the terms of the Agreement concerning the establishment of the telegraph cable originally submitted to His Majesty by my predecessor, Sir John Drummond Hay. Hereupon the Sultan observed that one of the stipulations, viz., that the Moorish Government should point out where the cable should exist in Tangier, still remained unfulfilled.

Though I understood that Mulaï Hassan misapprehended the stipulation which referred to the point on the Moorish shore where the cable should be landed, and not to the locality, yet I gladly fell in with His Majesty's views, and stated that I was prepared to obtain the immediate transfer of the Eastern Telegraph Company's office to any point or quarter in Tangier which he might wish to indicate.

Mulaï Hassan appeared highly pleased with my offer, and immediately summoned to his presence his Chamberlain, whom he directed to order the Basha of Tangier and Cid Mohammed Torres to find a suitable locality in which the Eastern Telegraph Office could be established.

The Sultan then asked me to return to his Minister for Foreign Affairs the original Agreement regarding the establishment of the telegraph cable which had been accepted by all the foreign Representatives in Tangier, and which had been sent back to Sir John Hay, under His Majesty's orders, when he (the Sultan) still objected to the cable. In accordance with this wish, I, later in the day, sent Cid Emfadel Gharneet the document in question, of which I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy.

The day before yesterday morning the Basha of Tangier called upon me and informed me that he had found a suitable site, in compliance with the Sultan's directions, for the telegraph office, which he wished me to submit as a Shereefian gift to the Company's Superintendent for approval. It appears that the Company will have itself to build its offices, and that the value of the land now given is about 100*l*.

As this transaction should be viewed as an official acknowledgment by the Sultan of the regular existence of the Gibraltar submarine cable in Tangier, I think the whole act of the Sultan may be looked upon by the Eastern Telegraph Company as of much greater value than is represented by the simple estimate of the price of the site of the Sultan's gift.

I myself cannot help feeling much gratified by the manner in which Mulaï Hassan has publicly marked his withdrawal of all objections to an undertaking

which had been carried through by me somewhat in spite of his wishes, and under the silent opposition of all the most influential foreign Representatives here.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 152.

Agreement signed by all the Foreign Representatives in the matter of the Establishment of Telegraphic Communications between Tangier and Europe.

QUANT au câble sous-marin à Tanger, notre Seigneur le Sultan dit qu'il accordera cette demande, vu qu'elle a été faite par tous les Représentants des États étrangers, sous les conditions suivantes :—

1. Que la communication par voie de télégraphe est accordée seulement à Tanger (venant de l'étranger) par mer et à aucun autre port.
2. Qu'aucune demande pour communication à l'intérieur ne sera admise.
3. Que le câble aboutira à l'endroit qui sera désigné par les autorités marines de Tanger.
4. Que lorsqu'un câble devra être établi entre Tanger et quelque partie de l'Europe le Gouvernement étranger choisira la Compagnie à laquelle il préférera que la Concession soit faite. Ceci est dans le but d'assurer la respectabilité de la Compagnie.

(Signé)

J'accepte ces conditions. J. H. DRUMMOND HAY, *Représentant de la Grande-Bretagne, de la Belgique, du Danemark, et des Pays-Bas.*

Idem. DIOSDADO.
Idem. TESTA.
Idem. FÉRAUD.
Idem. TESI.
Idem. REGLIA.
Idem. COLAÇO.
Idem. CASSEL.
Idem. F. A. MATTHEWS.

Le 15 *Janvier*, 1886.

I certify this to be a true and correct copy of the original document signed as above by all the foreign Representatives.

(L.S.) (Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

No. 153.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 19.)

(No. 127.)

Tangier, October 11, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that the Sultan, after having been detained by heavy rains during the morning, took his departure from this for Fez yesterday afternoon.

The Diplomatic Corps rode for a short distance outside the town to salute His Majesty, as did also all the native Notables of Tangier.

Mulaï Hassan, shortly before his departure, sent me and all the foreign Representatives, as a mark of his regard for us, similar gifts, consisting of native stuffs, slippers, and embroideries, for which suitable presents were made in return to the retainers who were the bearers of them. This bestowal of gifts is a native custom which could not be dispensed with, as it is looked upon as a tangible proof of the existence of good relations between the Sultan and foreign Governments.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 154.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 19.)

(No. 128.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 12, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that on the 8th instant a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Moorish batteries here and the Spanish flag-ship "Pelago," now lying in Tangier Bay, in celebration of the satisfactory settlement of all the recent misunderstandings between Spain and Morocco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 155.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 19.)

(No. 129. Secret.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 12, 1889.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 125 of yesterday's date, I have the honour to report that I have now, notwithstanding the denials received by me from the Sultan and Cid Emfadel Gharneet, learnt from quarters at the Moorish Court, which I am obliged to give credit to, that Signor Cantagalli had been soliciting for some time past of the Sultan, with considerable insistance, the cession to Italy of the Island of Peregil, in the Straits of Gibraltar.

The Italian Representative considered that a promise had been given to him of the island at Tetuan when he recently presented his credentials to the Sultan, and, therefore, left no stone unturned, whilst Mulaï Hassan was in Tangier, to obtain from His Majesty a confirmation of his asserted promise.

I account for the divergence between the Sultan's and Cid Emfadel Gharneet's solemn assurances to me that no territorial cession had been in question between the Moorish and Italian Governments and the contrary information which has now reached me, by believing that His Majesty and his Minister felt that they could deny, with truth, the rumours of a territorial cession to Italy, in presence of their determination and former declarations to me never to dispossess themselves of the island.

I understand from the same sources at the Moorish Court that the Sultan, in order to smooth away Signor Cantagalli's disappointment at his failure to obtain possession of the desired locality, has bestowed numerous grants of land on and given commissions for European products to members of the Italian Legation and Italian residents here.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 156.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 25. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October* 20, 1889, 12·30 P.M.

CAPE JUBY.

Would following arrangement be possible?

Sultan to pay 20,000*l.* compensation for past losses. Company to continue operations, paying to Sultan a fixed allowance or percentage upon trade done.

Sultan to engage formally that he and his officers will abstain from all molestation, and do what is in their power to restrain Arabs under his authority, it being understood that he will not be held by Her Majesty's Government to be responsible for any mischance which he has really no power to prevent.

No. 157.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.—(Substance telegraphed.)

(No. 103. Confidential. Ext. 25.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 20, 1889.

AFTER consideration of the letter from the British North-West African Company, of which a copy is inclosed in my despatch No. 102 of the 16th instant, I have to request you to report to me whether it would, in your opinion, be possible to induce the Sultan to accept the following arrangement as a settlement of the question which has arisen as to the Company's establishment at Cape Juby:—

1. The Sultan of Morocco to pay the sum of 20,000*l.* as an indemnity for past losses to the Company in consequence of the action of the Moorish authorities;

2. The North-West African Company to continue their commercial operations, paying to His Shereefian Majesty either a fixed allowance, or a percentage on the trade done by the Company; and

3. The Sultan to enter into a formal engagement that both His Shereefian Majesty and his officers shall abstain from all molestation of the Company, and shall do what may be in their power to similarly restrain the Arabs under Moorish authority; it being understood that the Sultan will not be held responsible by Her Majesty's Government for any misadventure which it may not actually be in his power to prevent.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 158.

Mr. Cornwell to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 21.)

My Lord, 21, *Mincing Lane, London, October* 18, 1889.

I BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your favour, dated the 17th instant.

The gun detained by the Moorish authorities at Rabat was a present made to me some five years ago.

I have no means of finding out the cost price. I claimed at the time of the occurrence 25*l.* for the value of the gun through Her Majesty's Consul at Tangier. I believe that to be a perfectly fair value.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) THOS. E. CORNWELL.

No. 159.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 21, 7·30 P.M.)

(No. 30.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, October* 21, 1889, 3·10 P.M.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 24 of yesterday, I would have been confident of success in inducing Sultan to agree to proposed arrangement had I been able to bring it personally under His Majesty's notice. Even under present circumstances I have great hopes that I may represent it in a manner [to get?] it accepted. If I fail, I would then propose, notwithstanding state of my health, being allowed by your Lordship to proceed to Fez to arrange matter direct with the Sultan.

Before commencing negotiation with the Sultan I would like to know amount of allowance per cent. which Company is prepared to accept, and also whether I may state that there would be no objection to Moorish officials supervising trade done at the factory, nor to Sultan's flag flying over establishment.

No. 160.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received by telegraph, October 21.)

(No. 133. Ext. 30.)

Tangier, October 21, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's telegram No. 24 of yesterday's date, and to state that had it been possible for me to bring the arrangement suggested by your Lordship personally under the Sultan's notice, I am almost confident that I should have succeeded in obtaining His Majesty's adhesion to it. Even as matters at present stand, I am not without hope that I may be able to place the proposal before His Shereefian Majesty in a manner that will secure its acceptance.

If this hope should not be realized, I would venture to suggest to your Lordship that, notwithstanding my state of health, your Lordship should authorize me to proceed to the Shereefian Court at Fez in order to negotiate this question with Mulaï Hassan directly.

Before approaching the Sultan with your Lordship's proposal, it would be desirable that I should be informed of the amount of the allowance or percentage which the North-West Africa Company would be willing to pay to the Moorish Government, and also whether your Lordship authorizes me to state that the extent of the trade done at Cape Juby might, if the Sultan wishes it, be supervised by Moorish officials, with the Moorish flag hoisted over the factory.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 161.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 22.)

(No. 130.)

Tangier, October 16, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, with reference to my despatch No. 106 of the 25th ultimo, a copy of a despatch received by me from the Vice-Consul at Dar-el-Baida, reporting the execution, in accordance with the demands of the Spanish Government, on the 13th instant, by the Moorish authorities, of the native who murdered the Spanish lady and her maid-servant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 161.

Vice-Consul Hunter to Sir W. K. Green.

Dar-el-Baida, October 14, 1889.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour of reporting to your Excellency the arrival yesterday morning at this port of the Spanish cruizer "Castilla," 10 guns, Captain Zuluaga, crew 400. This vessel brought orders for the execution of the murderer of the two Spanish subjects, Miss Jordan and her maid.

The Captain and officers came on shore yesterday, and, with the Spanish Vice-Consul, made the necessary arrangements respecting the execution which was carried into effect at half-past 8 o'clock this morning in the street leading to the Governor's residence.

The "Castilla" remains here, under the orders of the Spanish Vice-Consul, for the protection of European lives and property should any occasion arise, which seems unlikely, as up to the present everything has passed off quietly.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT S. HUNTER.

No. 162.

Foreign Office to North-West Africa Company.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 22, 1889.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state to you that having considered your letter of the 16th instant, his Lordship telegraphed to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, requesting him to report whether, in his opinion, the Sultan of Morocco might be induced to accept the following arrangement as a settlement of the question which has arisen as to the North-West Africa Company's establishment at Cape Juby:—

1. The Sultan of Morocco to pay the sum of 20,000*l.* as an indemnity for past losses to the Company in consequence of the action of the Moorish authorities;

2. The Company to continue their commercial operations, paying to His Shereefian Majesty either a fixed allowance or a percentage on the trade done by them; and

3. The Sultan to enter into a formal engagement that both His Shereefian Majesty and his officers shall abstain from all molestation of the Company, and shall do what may be in their power to similarly restrain the Arabs under Moorish authority, it being understood that the Sultan will not be held responsible by Her Majesty's Government for any misadventure which it may not actually be in his power to prevent.

Sir W. K. Green has now replied that he has hopes that he may represent the above arrangement in a manner to obtain its acceptance by the Sultan, but, before commencing negotiations with His Shereefian Majesty, Sir W. K. Green asks to be informed of the amount of the allowance per cent. which the Company would be prepared to make to the Sultan, and, further, whether he is authorized to state that the Company would not object to Moorish officials supervising the trade done at the factory, nor to the Sultan's flag flying over the Company's establishment.

I am to request that the Company will furnish his Lordship, as soon as possible, with their views upon the above points.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 163.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 104.)

Foreign Office, October 23, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to your despatch No. 115 of the 7th instant, I transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copy of Mr. Cornwell's reply to the letter that I caused to be addressed to him, inquiring the value of the gun detained by the Custom-house officials of Rabat.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 164.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 107.)

Foreign Office, October 23, 1889.

Sir,

I APPROVE your proceedings in the matter of the Eastern Telegraph Cable, as reported in your despatch No. 126 of the 11th instant, and I have to request you to convey to the Sultan of Morocco the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for His Serene Highness' friendly action in respect of it.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* No. 158.

No. 165.

Sir T. Sanderson to Sir W. K. Green.

SIR T. SANDERSON presents his compliments to Sir W. K. Green, and is directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to request him to forward to his Lordship a copy of the document returned by Sir W. K. Green to the Sultan of Morocco, referred to in his despatch No. 126 of the 11th instant relative to the Eastern Telegraph Cable.

It would perhaps be most convenient that this document should be made an inclosure to the despatch in question.

Foreign Office, October 23, 1889.

No. 166.

Foreign Office to War Office.

Foreign Office, October 23, 1889.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you, for the perusal of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War, the accompanying Map and translation of a Report by Colonel Baron Lahure and Lieutenant Fourcault,* who were sent out by the Belgian authorities to visit Cape Juby and the adjoining territories, and to report upon their suitability for the purposes of a Sanatorium.

These documents have been communicated to his Lordship by the North-West Africa Company.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 167.

Foreign Office to Eastern Telegraph Company.

Foreign Office, October 23, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you, for the information of the Board of the Eastern Telegraph Company, the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco,† reporting the communications which have recently passed between him and the Sultan upon the subject of the Company's Gibraltar-Tangier cable.

Lord Salisbury has approved Sir W. K. Green's proceedings, and has instructed him to express the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for His Majesty's friendly action.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 168.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 26.)

(No. 132. Secret.)

Tangier, October 20, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 129, Secret, of the 12th instant, as to Signor Cantagalli's attempt to obtain the cession of the Island of Peregil from the Moorish Government, I have now the honour to report to your Lordship that my informants state, in explanation of the matter, that the Italian Minister did not ask for an actual cession of the island to Italy, but that he wished the Sultan to allow the island to be fortified by the Italian Government, and to be held and garrisoned on behalf of His Shereefian Majesty by Italian soldiers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

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* Inclosure in No. 142 (not printed).

† No. 152.

No. 169.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 26.)

(No. 108.)

Madrid, October 23, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 104 of the 9th instant, in which I reported to your Lordship a statement which had been made to me by the Spanish Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the effect that the rumours attaching a political significance to the visit to Madrid of the Moorish Mission which had been sent to France were entirely unfounded, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that this statement was corroborated by the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo during a conversation which I yesterday held with his Excellency at the Ministry of State.

His Excellency disclaimed the idea that any arrangement had been come to as to the affairs of Morocco between Spain and France, and asserted that his policy with regard to Morocco, which had in no way changed, was the maintenance of the *status quo*. The late Moorish Mission was absolutely nothing but a complimentary one, and had no political bearing whatsoever. If any rumours to the contrary existed, added his Excellency, which were supposed to owe their origin to Italian sources, he would not feel surprised, as it would not be the first time that surmises of a sensational character had proceeded from that quarter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

No. 170.

North-West Africa Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 28.)

132, Cheapside, E.C., October 26, 1889.

My Lord,

IN obedience to your Lordship's request, I now have the honour to explain the views of the Company upon the points raised in the letter of the 22nd instant from Sir Thomas Sanderson to ourselves.

1. "The Sultan of Morocco to pay the sum of 20,000*l.* as an indemnity for past losses to the Company in consequence of the action of the Moorish authorities."

I have to thank your Lordship for thus proposing to redeem the promise made to our Company by Her Majesty's Government that our losses, occasioned by the wrongful interference of the Sultan and his Agents, should be made good. I now venture to express our conviction that, should a settlement of these difficulties be arrived at upon the basis of our remaining at Cape Juby, it can only be attended with safety and success if it be distinctly understood that any sum to be paid, as one of the terms of such settlement, is paid by the Sultan as indemnity for our past losses and not otherwise.

As regards the sum mentioned of 20,000*l.*, we are in your Lordship's hands, and the Company has now, as heretofore, every desire to be guided in this matter by the advice of Her Majesty's Government; but I feel bound frankly to tell your Lordship that if we accept the sum named we shall be obliged to submit to the infliction of a loss of considerable severity. The Directors of the Company have for several years continued to prosecute their enterprise under circumstances which seemed to justify them in the belief that a day of full reckoning for their increasing losses would at last arrive. They had hoped that Her Majesty's Government could have obtained from the Sultan 30,000*l.*, the sum named in our letter of the 16th October, which, though not enough to have afforded adequate compensation, would have given us reasonable satisfaction. They will be grateful to your Lordship if the sum proposed can be augmented, if not, they will be willing, on behalf of the Company, to accept it upon the terms hereinafter considered, and they will hope that, inasmuch as they will in that event forego any further claim, your Lordship will endeavour, as far as possible, to preserve the interests of the Company in negotiating the terms of the proposed formal engagement with the Sultan of Morocco.

2. "The Company to continue their commercial operations, paying to His Shereefian Majesty either a fixed allowance or a percentage on the trade done by them."

As we notified in our letter of the 16th instant, we are willing, on an indemnity being paid to us, to remain and trade at Cape Juby.

We would agree, subject to certain exceptions which I will in a moment mention,

that the goods imported into the country by us for the purposes of trade should be subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 8 per cent.

All exports must be free. The whole of our trade is carried on by barter, and if we say 8 per cent. were levied on goods exported as well as upon the imports, it would practically mean that 16 per cent. would have to be added to the price of goods exported to cover the outlay occasioned by the duty. From imports charged with such a duty should, I submit, be excepted and admitted free :—

(1.) Coal, grain, breadstuffs, and rice, which are necessaries of life.

(2.) Merchandize imported for the use of the staff.

The amount realized by the imposition of such a duty would duly appear in the Company's books, and would be paid to the Sultan every half-year.

The Company being incorporated and registered under the Companies Acts, these books might easily be made subject to official inspection in England by the Board of Trade, and the Sultan would then have an effective guarantee that the sum paid to him was no less than was justly due.

3. "The Sultan to enter into a formal engagement that both His Shereefian Majesty and his officers shall abstain from all molestation to the Company, and shall do what may be in their power to similarly restrain the Arabs under Moorish authority; it being understood that the Sultan will not be held responsible by Her Majesty's Government for any misadventure which it may not actually be in his power to prevent."

In dealing with the points under this head, I wish to call your Lordship's attention to the fact that it is of great importance, in the interests of the Company, and in order to prevent fresh disputes, that the relation which is for the future to be established between the Sultan and ourselves should be clearly and accurately defined. Your Lordship's proposal that "a formal engagement between the Company and His Shereefian Highness shall be entered into."

To this we agree, subject to the terms being satisfactorily settled; but in order that no possible misconception might arise from any ambiguity in the word "formal," I wish to say that I understand what is meant is a solemn binding written instrument to be executed with every formality, and not an engagement to be entered into for the sake of form merely, but in substance not intended to be binding.

"That both His Shereefian Highness and his officers shall abstain from all molestation to the Company."

We have always required and agree to this as a term of the engagement. That the Sultan and his officers "shall do what may be in their power to similarly restrain the Arabs under Moorish authority." I take this passage to mean that the Sultan and his officers *shall* do what may be in their power to restrain the Arabs under Moorish authority from molesting the Company. With submission, I suggest that such a provision, if it were adopted, would not be sufficiently precise to give much confidence to our Company. Taken in conjunction with the last part of this third proposal, the Company would have less security than under the ordinary rules of international law and the law of England. They always have been, as I humbly conceive, entitled to look for redress in respect of wrongs done them by the Sultan, his officers, or subjects, whether these last obey him or no, to His Shereefian Majesty, and in the last resort to the British Government.

Such a provision as that proposed will have the effect, I venture to submit, of adding to the first portion of the clause under consideration, as well as to the absolute general rights of the Company and its servants, a large and important qualification. The Company and its servants, in case they suffer injury in the future at the hands of the Sultan, officers, or subjects, will, if this provision is accepted, have no absolute right as they now possess; but it would seem they will be entitled to satisfaction only when it can be shown that the Sultan could have prevented the wrongs complained of.

With regard to the remaining points upon which our views are required, we should have no objection to fly the Moorish flag; but in the event of our doing so, we would wish it distinctly and publicly declared whether or no our settlement was to be considered within or without Moorish territory.

If within Morocco we should, I apprehend, be entitled to the protection from the Sultan which is guaranteed by Treaty to Englishmen trading within the Sultan's dominions, and, besides, our position might more definitely be determined by the engagement which your Lordship has proposed.

Besides the necessity in the case under consideration of determining the position of the Company, there will arise also that of fixing, with some degree of precision, the

relation which will henceforward subsist between the Sultan and the native tribes on the one hand, and the native tribes and ourselves on the other. Although the tribes have not had the power to protect us, they have befriended us, and we therefore feel ourselves bound not to enter into any engagement without taking care that their interests are considered, and, as far as possible, guarded.

In April last El-Bashir, of the ruling Bairook family, was chosen Chief of Cape Juby and the surrounding country by the leading Sheikhs of the tribes, as documents in our possession, copies of which are sent herewith, testify; and his appointment was confirmed by ourselves. We are convinced that, in order to conciliate the good-will of the tribes, and to make them submit peaceably to the inclusion of their country within Moorish territory, El-Bashir's authority must be preserved.

We think, too, my Lord, that the preservation of his authority is absolutely necessary for the welfare of our own undertaking, and that such authority should be entirely independent of any powers delegated or intrusted by the Sultan to Dakhman, Abideen, or Abdullah—the man responsible for Mr. Morris' murder—no one of whom should have any authority of any kind in the Company's Settlement or in the surrounding country of Tekna.

If, notwithstanding that we shall have hoisted the Sultan's flag, our Settlement should be considered without Moorish territory, your Lordship would, I trust, insure that the terms of the engagement shall be such as effectually to secure us the protection of the Sultan, and, in particular, that it shall incorporate all those provisions of the Treaties made between His Shereefian Majesty and the British Government, which secure the property and personal safety of British subjects residing or being within the limits of the Sultan's dominions. In the event of the Settlement being considered without Moorish territory, whether the Moorish flag be flown or not, we shall be anxious that, as one of the results of these negotiations, the authority of El-Bashir over Tarfaya and the surrounding country should be recognized and continued.

The proposal that Moorish officers should supervise the trade done in the factory is one to which, I fear, we cannot with prudence agree, for we are convinced that trade under such supervision would become speedily impossible. We would require to be allowed to trade freely with the natives of the surrounding country to the exclusion, as well of the Sultan and his subjects as of the subjects of all other nations, without let or hindrance, without the interference or control of the Sultan, his officials, or agents, or any other person or persons whomsoever, with the single exception of the Government of Her Majesty the Queen.

There should be no restraints imposed by the Sultan or his Agents—other than such as would be imposed by Her Majesty's Government upon the Sultan's subjects trading in Her Majesty's dominions—upon the Company or its servants or upon the inhabitants of the country, whether they be the subjects of the Sultan or not, coming to trade at our station of Tarfaya. No dues, pecuniary exactions, or any equivalent thereto, should be imposed or taken by the Sultan from any person trading or wishing to trade with the Company, and the 8 per cent. on imports, as aforesaid, which shall be agreed to be given by the engagement, shall be paid in full satisfaction of all the Sultan's demands. Having expressed the views of the Company upon the points proposed, I will proceed to direct your Lordship's attention to a few more points, not considered in Sir Thomas Sanderson's letter of the 22nd ultimo, which I think are of the utmost importance, and should each of them be conceded by the Sultan and be incorporated with the engagement to be concluded between His Shereefian Majesty and the Company.

I think it essential that the Company should have absolute rights over their own property, whether it consists of land, buildings, or personalty, which they now possess or which they may hereafter lawfully acquire, and that their houses and warehouses and their Settlement should not be subject to the jurisdiction or even entrance of Moorish officials. That, so far as British subjects are concerned, the Company's Chief of the station shall have complete and exclusive jurisdiction over them, and they shall be under English law.

That they should have full liberty to improve and alter the port, harbour, and shore of their Settlement. That the Company's servants should be entitled to bear arms for their protection; and that the Company should be allowed to fortify the station for the purpose of protecting their property and the lives of their servants if attacked. I think that the Company should be allowed to work all mines in the interior without the interference of the Sultan, upon their paying His Shereefian Majesty 8 per cent. on the realized value of the produce, won as shown in the books of the Company.

That they should have full liberty to coal all vessels coming to their port, and that they should have the right to found a Sanatorium and to invite persons to reside therein for the purpose of re-establishing their health.

In submitting our views to your Lordship I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to mould them in conformity with what I have believed to be your Lordship's wishes. We are anxious still to continue an undertaking which we have always been led to believe will eventually prove of some importance to British commerce, and we are persuaded that in order successfully to carry out our intention it is essential that our station shall be maintained under such conditions as I have indicated herein as an exclusive outlet for British manufactures. I will proceed briefly to summarize the points to which we are prepared to agree and upon which I have had the honour to lay our views before your Lordship, only premising that I have dealt with the matter broadly, and that in any formal engagement hereafter to be entered into it will be necessary that our views should be expressed in greater detail and possibly with greater definition and precision.

1. The Sultan to pay 20,000*l.* to the Company as indemnity for their past losses occasioned by his wrongful acts.

2. The Company to remain and trade at Cape Juby with a fresh organization, and under the name of the Imperial North-West Africa Company (Limited).

3. Eight per cent. to be paid to the Sultan upon all goods imported by the Company for the purposes of trade.

(*a.*) The sum due to be paid half-yearly.

(*b.*) The amount due to be shown by the books of the Company.

(*c.*) There shall be admitted free :—

(i.) Coal, grain, breadstuffs, rice.

(ii.) Merchandize for the use of the staff.

4. A solemn engagement to be entered into :—

(i.) The Company to be under the Sultan's protection.

(ii.) The Sultan to be responsible as heretofore for wrongs done to the Company and its servants by His Shereefian Majesty, or by his subjects or agents.

(iii.) The Company to fly the Moorish flag.

(A.) If, in consequence, the Company's Settlement is annexed to Morocco.

(*a.*) It should be expressly declared that all Treaties between Morocco and England obtain in favour of the Company.

(*b.*) The exclusive authority of El Bashir over the natives, and the Chief of the staff over British subjects should be expressly recognized.

(*c.*) The authority of Dakhman, Abideen, and Abdullah should be expressly excluded.

(B.) If, in consequence, the Company's Settlement is not considered annexed to Morocco.

(*a.*) The Treaties between Morocco and England, so far as they relate to security of property and person, should be incorporated in the proposed engagement.

(*b.*) and (*c.*) Above should be included in the said engagement.

(iv.) The Company and its servants and agents to trade with the natives of the surrounding country freely and exclusively.

(v.) No restrictions or restraints upon the natives wishing to trade with the Company to be imposed by the Sultan.

(vi.) No dues, &c., to be taken or imposed by the Sultan on the Company or those trading with them, other than the 8 per cent. aforesaid.

(vii.) The 8 per cent. on imports to answer all the Sultan's demands.

(viii.) The Company to have absolute rights over their property, real or personal, now in their possession or hereafter to be acquired.

(ix.) Jurisdiction.

(*a.*) El Bashir to have exclusive jurisdiction over the natives.

(*b.*) The Chief of the station over the British within the Settlement.

(x.) English law to obtain in the Settlement.

(xi.) The Company to have power to improve and alter the port, harbour, and shore.

(xii.) The Company's servants to bear arms, and their station to be fortified.

(xiii.) The Company to have liberty to work all mines on the payment of a percentage to the Sultan.

(xiv.) The Company to be at liberty to coal vessels.

(xv.) The Company to build a Sanatorium, and to invite persons to reside therein.

The following points, we think, after most careful consideration, so absolutely

prejudicial to our trade if conceded to the Sultan, that we trust your Lordship will not find it necessary to insist upon our acceptance of them.

(*a.*) That Moorish officials should supervise our trade.

(*b.*) That Moorish officials should enter our houses, warehouses, or Settlement without our permission.

(*c.*) That there should be any interference or control exercised over us by the Sultan or his Agents, especially by Dakhman, Abideen, and Abdullah.

(*d.*) That we should be subject to any jurisdiction of Moorish officials.

I have nothing more to add, my Lord, and I now leave the matter in your Lordship's hands with the utmost trust and confidence.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH C. LEE, *Chairman.*

Inclosure in No. 170.

(Translation.)

WE, the Jamal of Ait-el-Jamal, El Aroosy-ben-Omran, M'Barak-ben-Ali, Shunda-ben-Dahood, have agreed to appoint and give full power to El Beshir-ben-Sheikh Mohammed-el-Bairook, or any of his brothers, to settle all our affairs at the station of the North-West Africa Company at Cape Juby, and any other matter belonging to us; and solemnly promise to respect all those who respect him, and be at enmity with all those that are at enmity with him, wheresoever and whosoever they are.

Written by Ahmed-ben-Mohammed El Jawbalit.

Tarfaya, Cape Juby, April 1889.

(Translation.)

We, some of the Jamal of Ait-el-Jamal (El Roweimah), Omar-ben-M'Barak, Mattalah-ben-M'Barak, Sared-ben-Ali-ben-Masood, have agreed to appoint and give full powers to El Beshir-ben-Bairook Woold Sheikh Mohammed-el-Bairook, or any of his brothers, to settle all our affairs regarding the station of the North-West Africa Company at Cape Juby, and any other matter belonging to us; and solemnly promise to respect all those who respect him, and be at enmity with all those who are at enmity with him, wheresoever and whosoever they are.

Written by Barikallah-ben-el-Khatel Azzurgin.

Tarfaya, Cape Juby, April 1889.

(Translation.)

Let it be known to the nation of the Mussulmen and their friends (the learned or priests), that we, some of the Jamal of Aid-el-Jamal, M'Barakm-ben-Marzood, Ibrahim-ben-Marzood, Ibrahim-ben-Abd Wirahman, Mohammed-ben-Ibrahim, Mohammed-ben-Sared, Ahmad-ben-Masood, have agreed to appoint and give full powers to El Beshir-ben-Sheikh Mohammed-el-Bairook, or any of his brothers, to settle all our affairs regarding the station of the North-West Africa Company at Cape Juby; also any other matter belonging to us, and solemnly promise to respect all those who respect him, and to be at enmity with those who are at enmity with him, whosoever and wheresoever they are.

Written by Mohammed-ben-Ahmad-el-Jawbal, the disciple of Sheikh Ma-el-Aimein.

Tarfaya, Cape Juby, April 1889.

(Translation.)

We, some of the Jamal of Ait-el-Jamal (El Mourisat), Ahmad-ben-el-Hasan, Abdallah-ben-Ibrahim, Mawlood-ben-en-Majim, Barka-ben-el-Jenneesh, Mahammed-ben-el-Beshir, Ali-ben-Mohammed, Mohammed Salim-ben-Omar, Ali-ben-Omar, Ali-ben-Forajy, Salik-ben-Ibrahim, Ali-ben-Hemeidoosh have agreed to appoint and give full power to El Beshir-ben-Sheikh Mohammed-el-Bairook, or any of his brothers, to settle all our affairs regarding the station of the North-West Africa Company at Cape Juby, and any other matters belonging to us; and solemnly promise to respect

all those who respect him, and to be at enmity with all those who are at enmity with him, wheresoever and whosoever they are.

Written by Abdallah-ben-Mohammed-ben-Moulait.

Cape Juby, April 1889.

(Translation.)

We, the Jamal of Ait-el-Hasan (En Nejoury El Nabeet-ben-en-Najun, Abd-el-Naï-ben-Abdallah, Baider-ben-Salim, Omar-ben-M'Barak-en-Burreash, Mohammed-ben-Boadabboos, Hameno-ben-Omar, Salim-ben-Ahmad, have agreed to appoint and give full powers to El Beshir Woold Sheik Mohammed-ben-Bairook, or to any of his brothers, to settle all our affairs regarding the station of the North West Africa Company at Cape Juby, and any other matter belonging to us; and solemnly promise to respect all those who respect him, and be at emnity with all those who are at enmity with him, wheresoever and whosoever they are.

Written by Mohammed-ben-Ahmad-el-Jawbalit.

Tarfaya, Cape Juby, April 1889.

(Translation.)

In the name of the most Merciful God, &c., to our friend Donald Mackenzie. Peace, &c.

Knowing that you were the friend of our late father, of ourselves, and our country, and being anxious that our country should prosper, we hereby authorize you, and give you full power in accordance with the power vested in us by the Chiefs of our people, to make such arrangements (as) you may think necessary for the administration and government of Tarfaya and the surrounding country, and the development of its resources. We bind ourselves, in the most solemn manner, to agree to any arrangements you may make, and to be guided by you in all matters.

Peace.

EL BESHIR WOOLD MOHAMED BEN BAIROOK.

Tarfaya, April 29, 1889.

No. 171.

North-West African Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 1.)

132, *Cheapside, London, October* 31, 1889.

My Lord,

WITH regard to your Lordship's letter of the 22nd instant and our reply of the 26th instant, and to a subsequent interview thereon with Sir Philip Currie and Sir Thomas Sanderson at the Foreign Office, the Directors accept the advice given them, viz.:—

1. The Sultan of Morocco to pay the sum of 20,000*l.* as an indemnity for the past losses to the Company, in consequence of the action of the Moorish authorities.

2. The Company to continue their commercial operations at Cape Juby, paying to the Sultan upon goods imported by them into the country for the purposes of trade an *ad valorem* duty of 8 per cent., and guaranteeing that the minimum sum to be payable in respect of the same shall not be less than 1,000*l.* per annum. The amount realized by the imposition of such duty to duly appear in the books of the Company, which shall be open to official inspection in England. The Directors cannot, however, with prudence, allow Moorish officers to supervise the trade done at the station, as they are convinced that trade operations under such circumstances would speedily become impossible.

3. The Sultan to enter into a formal engagement with Her Majesty's Government that both His Shereefian Majesty and his officers shall abstain from all molestation to the Company, and shall do all in his power to restrain the Arabs under Moorish authority from like molestation; it being understood that the Sultan will not be held responsible by Her Majesty's Government for any misadventure which it may not be in his power to prevent.

The Directors would have no objection to fly the Moorish flag over their station, but, in expressing their readiness to do so, their rights and authority and engagements with the tribes at Cape Juby must be confirmed, and nothing should be done to

disturb or weaken the authority exercised at Cape Juby by the Sheikh appointed by the tribes and confirmed by the Company.

The Directors venture to suggest to your Lordship that a copy of their letter of the 26th instant be sent to Sir W. Kirby Green, so that he may become aware of the position and requirements of the Company.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 172.

Eastern Telegraph Company to Foreign Office.—(Received November 2.)

Winchester House, 50, *Old Broad Street, London, November* 1, 1889.

Sir,

I AM in receipt of your favour of the 23rd ultimo, inclosing a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, reporting upon communications which have recently passed between himself and the Sultan of Morocco on the subject of this Company's cable at Tangier.

My board are much pleased with the way in which this question has been settled, and with the admirable manner in which Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has conducted the negotiations with the Sultan.

The offer of a site made by the Sultan has been accepted by my Board of Directors, and we shall communicate with Sir W. Kirby Green as to the best mode of carrying out the wishes of His Majesty.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE DRAPER.

No. 173.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 5.)

(No. 134.)

Tangier, October 27, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that the Moors who formed the recent Shereefian Embassies to Paris and Madrid were conducted back to Tangier to-day from Cadiz by the Spanish frigate "Navarra."

It was specially remarked that neither the Spanish Minister nor the French Chargé d'Affaires proceeded, as is customary on such occasions, to meet the Moorish functionaries on landing, and welcome them on their return to Morocco.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 174.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 26.)

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, November* 5, 1889, 5·15 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 30: Cape Juby.

Company accept following:—

1. 20,000*l.* for past losses.

2. Company to continue operations, paying Sultan 8 per cent. *ad valorem* on goods imported by them for trade. Minimum not less than 1,000*l.* per annum. Company decline Moorish officials supervising trade, but percentage to appear in Company's books, open to official inspection here.

3. Company accept formal engagement by Sultan proposed in my telegram No. 25.

4. Company consent to Moorish flag over establishment, on condition that their engagements with tribes are respected, and that authority of Sheikh appointed by tribes and confirmed by Company is maintained.

Propose above terms to Sultan. Proceed to Fez if you think necessary.

No. 175.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.—(Substance telegraphed.)

(No. 109. Ext. 26.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 5, 1889.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 30 of the 21st ultimo, I inclose herewith a copy of a letter from the North-West African Company,* accepting the following arrangement as a settlement of the question which has arisen in regard to the Company's establishment at Cape Juby :—

1. The Sultan of Morocco to pay to the Company the sum of 20,000*l.* as an indemnity for past losses, in consequence of the action of the Moorish authorities.

2. The Company to continue their commercial operations at Cape Juby, paying to His Shereefian Majesty a duty of 8 per cent. *ad valorem* on goods imported by them for purposes of trade, and guaranteeing a minimum amount of 1,000*l.* per annum. The Company cannot allow Moorish officials to supervise the trade done at the station, but the percentage payable to the Sultan under the above arrangement will appear in their books, and will be open to official inspection in England.

3. The Company accept the formal engagement by the Sultan suggested in my despatch No. 103 of the 20th ultimo.

4. The Company consent to His Shereefian Majesty's flag flying over their establishment at Cape Juby on the condition that their existing engagements with the neighbouring tribes are respected, and that the authority of the Sheikh appointed by the tribes and ratified by the Company is maintained.

I have to request you to propose the above terms to the Sultan, and you are authorized to proceed to Fez for that purpose should you consider it necessary.

In compliance with the request of the Company, I also inclose, for your information, copy of their letter of the 26th instant.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 176.

Foreign Office to North-West Africa Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 5, 1889.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your further letter of the 31st ultimo in regard to the settlement of the question at issue between the North-West Africa Company and the Sultan of Morocco.

I am to state to you that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier will be instructed by telegraph to propose the terms to which you have agreed to the Sultan.

A copy of your letter of the 26th ultimo will also be sent to Sir W. K. Green for his information.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 177.

North-West Africa Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 13.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, November* 12, 1889.

REFERRING to your Lordship's letter of the 22nd June last, Mr. Joseph Randleson has written to say that his stay in the United States is likely to be of a lengthy nature, and requests us to inform him what steps should be taken in order that he may receive the sum of money now in the hands of Her Majesty's Government as indemnity obtained from the Moorish Government.

Mr. Randleson remains at the address forwarded in our letter of the 14th June last.

I am, &c.
(The North-West African Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

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* No. 171. † No. 170.

No. 178.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 15.)

(No. 114.)

My Lord, *Madrid, November* 12, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copy of a Red Book which has been presented to the Spanish Cortes by the Government. This publication contains copies of papers concerning late current affairs in Morocco.

The subjects especially treated refer to :—

1. The detention of the trading-vessel "Nueva Angelita" at Agadir.

2. The seizure of the market-boat "Miguel y Teresa" off the Riff Coast of Morocco.

3. Execution of the Moor who murdered some Spanish subjects at Casa Blanca.

I likewise forward to your Lordship a précis of the book, giving a succinct account of the correspondence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

Inclosure in No. 178.

Précis of Red Book presented to the Spanish Cortes by the Government.

THE correspondence submitted by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Spanish Parliament in the accompanying volume relates to four subjects concerning Morocco, viz., the seizure by the Moorish authorities of the Spanish schooner "Nueva Angelita," the assassination of two Spanish subjects at Casa Blanca, the capture of a Spanish merchant-vessel, the "Miguel y Teresa," off Alhucemas, on the Riff coast, and, in connection with the latter affair, the subsequent firing on the Spanish gunboat "Cocodrilo."

With regard to the first of these matters, the substance of it is as follows :—

The "Neuva Angelita" put into Agadir in distress, and applied for help to the Governor, who refused it, and imprisoned the crew, on the ground that the port was a closed one; declining to give them up without orders (document No. 4, p. 5). The Spanish Representative insisted that such action was unjustifiable in the case of a vessel driven in to seek involuntary shelter, and orders were at last sent for the delivery of the prisoners to the Spanish Consul at Mogador (document No. 7, p. 9), but without any mention of compensation for the vessel, a point which was immediately raised on behalf of the owners. Further difficulties continued however to be made by the Governor of Agadir, resulting in the total loss of the injured vessel soon after her eventual departure from that place (document No. 14, p. 21), thereby causing damages estimated at about 6,000*l.* The Moorish Government finally consented to punish the Governor, and to indemnify the losers on an equitable basis (document No. 58, p. 73), and a Spanish Commission has been appointed to investigate the loss, and estimate what would be a just compensation (document No. 72, p. 89).

The assassination of two Spanish women at Casa Blanca appears to have had no motive other than possible fanaticism on the part of the murderer, a Moor, who stated that he had only recently arrived at the place in question (document No. 21, p. 33). Repeated representations were made by the Spanish Representative to the Moorish Government on the subject (document No. 26, p. 42), which resulted in the man's execution (document No. 71. p. 88) within two months of his having committed the crime.

The case of the "Miguel y Teresa" was first reported in the middle of September to the Spanish Government by the Governor of Granada, who had received intelligence from the Governor of Alhucemas, a Spanish Settlement on the Riff Coast of Morocco, to the effect that the vessel had been boarded and pillaged by some Moors of the Bdcoya tribe, who had carried off her crew of six men and a passenger as prisoners (document No. 27, p. 44).

Immediate instructions were sent to the Spanish Representative in Morocco to demand the release of the captives, the payment of compensation, and the punishment of the offenders, and, pending a satisfactory answer, to defer presenting his credentials (document No. 28, p. 45), a formality which had not at the time been gone through owing to the Sultan's movements. Subsequent inquiries showed (document No. 30, p. 47), that the vessel traded between Malaga and the African coast, from which she

was in the habit of bringing provisions, such as fowls, eggs, &c., and that she had last left her own port in ballast. The first answer of the Moorish Government to the Spanish representations expressed willingness to have the captives released, but stated a suspicion that the vessel was engaged in the contraband trade of arms (document No. 36, p. 55).

But evidence is wanting to corroborate such a suspicion, and the appearance of the vessel herself was against it, for in the first official details about her written by the Governor of Alhucemas after she had been recovered and brought to that place by a crew of coastguardsmen on the morning of the 7th September, before the full facts were known (see document No. 35, p. 50), she was described as being simply laden with stones and sand as ballast, whilst though the Moorish contention was subsequently supported by the production of a paper signed by the Captain, admitting that arms were on board, this signature, according to the Captain's statement, was extorted from him under threat of death (document No. 69, p. 86).

In view, however, of the apparently conciliatory attitude of the Moorish authorities, the Spanish Representative was told (document No. 42. p. 59) that he might avail himself of the Sultan's arrival in Tangier to present his credentials, but that he was to take the opportunity of insisting on the settlement of the Spanish claims, and also of urging, should he deem it expedient, the fulfilment of the VIIIth Article of the Treaty of Wad Ras (stipulating the concession to Spain of a station on the Atlantic shore of the Empire).

It was also decided to order the squadron to Tangier, primarily as a compliment to the Sultan, but also, if necessary, to support the pressure put upon him by the Spanish Minister with respect to the claims (document No. 43, p. 59).

In the meanwhile a Spanish gun-boat, first the "Luzon" and then the "Cocodrilo," was sent to Alhucemas to receive the captives, but the Moors refused to give them up, declaring they had no orders to do so, and also fired on the "Cocodrilo," although the latter's boat was making for the shore under a flag of truce (document No. 49, p. 64, and No. 57, p. 70), and the Spanish Representative was therefore then instructed (document No. 51, p. 65) not to present his credentials unless full satisfaction were accorded. The language of the Spanish Government in insisting on reparation was categorical (document No. 64, p. 78), and in regard to the case of the "Miguel y Teresa," it was pointed out that, even were the highly-doubtful existence of the cargo of arms proved, the mere intention of landing it would not have justified the conduct of the Moors in pillaging the vessel and maltreating and imprisoning the crew.

An agreement was, however, come to at Tangier, by which a Moorish Commission was to be conveyed by a Spanish war-ship, the "Navarra," to the scene of the outrage, and the emissaries left on the 24th September (document Nos. 53 and 55, pp. 67 and 68).

Some further difficulties occurred in securing the release of the captives, and then in bringing them away, for even when they were given up, the Spanish Governor of Alhucemas appears to have been without instructions for forwarding them, and the "Navarra" was, moreover, prevented by weather from lying off the place (document No. 62, p. 77), but they were eventually all got back to Spain in safety (document Nos. 61 and 63, pp. 75 and 78).

In view of the favourable disposition of the Moorish Government, the Spanish Representative applied on the 26th September for an audience of the Sultan (document No. 56, p. 69), and he was received on the 6th of the following month (document No. 66, p. 81) by His Majesty, who expressed his regret for what had occurred, at the same time saying it was a pity that Spanish vessels should expose themselves to danger by coming into the vicinity of coasts occupied by savage tribes.

To make amends for the insult offered to the Spanish flag it was settled that the latter should be saluted, and this was done by the batteries at Tangier on the 8th October (document No. 67, p. 83).

In regard to the eventual compensation to be paid for the damage to the "Miguel y Teresa," the same Commission appointed to inquire into the losses incurred in the case of the "Nueva Angelita" will also investigate and report upon the matter (documents Nos. 70 and 72, pp. 87-89).

No. 179.

Foreign Office to North-West Africa Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 16, 1889.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, in which you state that Mr. Randleson has written from Galesburg, United States, to say that his stay in the United States is likely to be protracted, and that he desires to receive there the amount payable to him of the indemnity obtained from the Moorish Government.

I am to request that you will cause his Lordship to be informed whether it would be convenient for Mr. Randleson to proceed to Chicago to receive the money, that being the nearest place to Galesburg, at which a British Consul resides, or whether that gentleman would prefer that it should be paid to the North-West Africa Company. If it should suit Mr. Randleson's convenience to receive the money at Chicago, the requisite instructions would be addressed to Her Majesty's Consul there, but if Mr. Randleson should prefer the latter alternative, it would be necessary that he should send to Lord Salisbury a written authority for the payment of the money to your Company, together with a stamped receipt for it in the accompanying form.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 180.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 3.)

(No. 135.)

My Lord, *Tangier, November* 26, 1889.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 90, Confidential, of the 25th August last, concerning the projected transformation of Tangier into a gambling resort, I have the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that the contemplated establishment has been completed, and that gaming is now daily carried on in it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 181.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 3.)

(No. 136.)

My Lord, *Tangier, November* 26, 1889.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 87 of the 9th September last, and to my despatch to your Lordship No. 114 of the 7th ultimo, concerning the allegations of slave-dealing against Cid Bubeker-el-Ghanjawi, and the unauthorized sequestration of his property by the Moorish Government in the city of Morocco, I have the honour to furnish herewith, for your Lordship's information, the translation of a letter received by me from Cid Bubeker explaining to me how the report regarding his slave-dealing may have arisen, as well as an article which has recently appeared in the "Times of Morocco," in connection with the measures which have been taken by the Moorish authorities for affording reparation to Cid Bubeker for the illegal proceeding adopted against his properties during the past summer.

I think it only necessary to observe, with regard to the comments of the newspaper article, that this Legation has had nothing to do with the measures adopted against the persons implicated in the action against Cid Bubeker, except to demand from the local authorities due reparation.

The Sultan himself, unsolicited by me, fixed the sum due to Cid Bubeker for compensation, and I feel convinced that had no reparation been afforded for the unjustifiable aggression upon the property of the British-protected subject, the value of British protection in Morocco would have been most seriously impaired.

With regard to the infamous assertions as to Cid Bubeker's slave-dealing and houses of ill-fame, I can only repeat my conviction that a man of his wealth has absolutely no need to descend to such disreputable courses for increasing his income.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 181.

Cid Boobeker to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.) 6 *Rabia I*, 1307 (*October* 31, 1889).

I HAVE to inform you, with regard to what you told me as to your Government having heard from the papers that I carry on Traffic in Slaves: I answered you that I neither do this nor approve of it, although it is a condition laid down by your Government, and we know it even in our Mussulman religion—he who is the originator of that there is no doubt that his business will not prosper. I thank God I am rich. I do not approve of that, but when I arrived at the coast I made inquiry as to who had said that, and I found the reason of it to be that a man of Rahamna, named Sid Meilud ben Emaider, El Tegonti, and the son of his sister and his brother-in-law, Sid Mohamed wild el Hadj Maati Ettedlain bring camels from Sus and slaves for many years past, and I knew the first of the above-mentioned persons without trade nor connection except at harvest time, when I used to entrust him with the purchase of camels with my money to carry the wheat of my land. It is now eight years since I separated myself from him, and do not speak with him, either by my initiative or through his, and I have no more commercial transaction of any kind with him, neither small nor great, and he continues to carry on the traffic I have mentioned; and when he arrives in the market-place of the interior he pretends to be my friend lest any one oppress him and lest taxes may be taken from him. The Oomana of Dukala informed me of this, that it is some time that he has done this and that he is regarded as having dealings with me, and thereby deceives those who have dealings with him. When I learnt this I wrote to the Khalifa of the Governor of Dukala, Sid-el-Ghanti, and to the aforesaid Oomana, who witnessed of them that they were connected with me, to arrest them, and to take what is in their hands and send the whole to the Sultan. I beg also of your Excellency to write to the Vizir, who is with your Government, what I have related, as he informed you of the matter; and if you think proper to write to Cid Enfadl-Gharnit to inquire respecting these hypocrites, and be on his guard about them, who resist the payment of the taxes of the Government, and attribute their commerce to me. I have no dealings with them, and no knowledge of them, and they splutter me with what I have mentioned, although they do not know what damage they cause me by that. And also the editor of the paper, if he speaks, speaks on the strength of this hearsay. Peace!

(Signed) BOOBEKER BEN EL HADJ EL BASHIR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 181.

Extract from the "Times of Morocco" of November 16, 1889.

BOOBEKER-EL-GHANJAWI AGAIN.—We have again and again protested in these columns against the employment of this notorious slave-dealer as an Envoy of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, but it seems that our rulers are stone deaf, or agree with the man they employ. Every Englishman in this country is scandalized and ashamed that the British Government should employ such a man, and we have been frequently urged to bring the matter before Parliament.

A few months ago a telegram was sent to England through Reuter's agent, who is employed in the British Consulate at Tangier, to the effect that an outrage had been committed on the British Agent by the Sultan, who had seized his property.

Questions were asked in Parliament about the matter when Sir James Fergusson replied, on behalf of the Government, that they could not find the telegram alluded to, although it had appeared in all the leading London papers.

Englishmen blushed, and other foreign residents laughed and winked significantly in a most mortifying manner when they read this shamefully shuffling answer of Sir James, in the Reports of English Parliamentary proceedings.

Others remarked, "Money will do anything," signifying that even the British Government might be bribed, and the Moors firmly believe that high British officials participate in the profits of Boobeker's nefarious business, and they have certainly laid themselves open to the insinuation by their strange conduct.

It was reported that the British Minister supported Boobeker's claim for compensation, which was originally stated to be 100,000*l.*, and it was said to have been subsequently reduced. When the Sultan arrived at Tetuan, Boobeker was there pressing his

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claims upon His Shereefian Majesty, who, it is reported, settled them under British pressure.

A loud and bitter cry comes from Marrakesh. Boobeker has seized and imprisoned about twenty-six respectable inhabitants of the city because they rejoiced when the Sultan closed one of his houses of ill-fame. It is said that the arrests were effected by means of "Lettres de Cachet" obtained by the British Government, and that the Moorish authorities have no power to defend their own subjects.

The crime alleged against these poor people is that they cheered the carpenters and smiths when they nailed up the doors, and urged them to drive the nails in well, so that it might be difficult to open the vile place again.

The modest sum of 26,000 dollars is demanded by Boobeker from these unfortunate people before he will set them free. The first accounts were that eighteen persons had been arrested; and then, twenty. The latest news is that the number has reached twenty-six. The Moorish population is much excited and indignant at the conduct of the British Government, and it is feared that the excitement will, ere long, assume a dangerous phase, for not only English and their servants, but all European residents in this country.

How long will the British nation stand this prostitution of their good name? Let the nation answer with one strong voice, and demand an investigation, with a view to removing this stigma.

No. 182.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 3.)

(No. 137.)

My Lord, *Tangier, November* 26, 1889.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 95 of the 2nd ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith the copy of a Report received by me from Vice-Consul Hunot, giving full details of the ill-treatment of the Jews, complained of in the Anglo-Jewish Association's letter to your Lordship of the 17th September, by which your Lordship will observe that the matter was not of a very serious nature, and that both parties appear, in the end, to have had their grievances inquired into by the competent authorities.

When the Sultan was here, I availed myself of an opportunity to bring this affair under His Majesty's notice. Mulaï Hassan told me that he had already been approached on the subject by the Jewish Community, and that he had caused a letter to be written to the officer at Saffi (Lamen), who has authority over the Jews there, directing him to behave in the matter with the greatest impartiality and justice. The Sultan authorized me to obtain a copy of this letter from his Minister of the Interior, but though Cid Ali Mesfiwi promised to furnish me with the requisite copy, I regret to say that his Excellency has not kept his word, thus, as frequently happens, by the negligence of the Vizier, depriving the Sultan of the advantage which would accrue to His Majesty's reputation through furnishing proof of his benevolent and just disposition towards all classes and creeds of his subjects.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 182.

Vice-Consul Hunot to Sir W. K. Green.

Sir, *Saffi, October* 31, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 17th instant, containing copies of the representations made by the heads of the Jewish Communities in England to the Marquis of Salisbury, relative to the ill-treatment of Jews by a cousin of the Kaïd of this town of Saffi, and directing me to report on the whole matter.

In reply, I beg to state that I was not in Saffi at the time of the occurence, but on receipt of your Excellency's directions I made careful inquiries and find that the origin of the affair was as follows

A Moorish boy passing a little Jew boy in the street took his cap from him and went off with it. The mother of the latter ran after the Moorish boy, and, obtaining possession of the cap, at the same time did something to the boy which made him cry. Tweezie was passing and, learning the reason of the boy's crying, he accosted the Jewess and struck her. Ben Mojal, who was also passing, blamed Tweezie for his conduct towards the woman. Tweezie followed him into his house, which was close at hand, where an altercation took place, and blows were exchanged. Judah Levy and Samuel Levy, father and brother of Ben Mojal's wife, appeared on the scene in Ben Mojal's house, whereupon a violent quarrel ensued between them and blows freely followed, in which Tweezie is alleged to have got the worst. The Jewess, who had been struck, complained to the Lamin (who has authority over the Jews) of her ill-treatment. The Lamin sent her to the Governor of the town (who has authority over the Moors), but his soldiers turned her away, saying that it was too late as the Governor had gone in. During the evening Tweezie's father and cousin (both known to be respectable men) endeavoured to bring about a reconciliation with Ben Mojal and the Jewess, but they, the latter, had already complained to their respective authorities and evaded a settlement. Tweezie, on the morning following, complained to the Lamin that he had been maltreated by the Jews, namely, Ben Mojal, Judah and Samuel Levy, and asked for justice; whereupon the Lamin sent for them to have the matter investigated. The messenger returned, saying that the two Levys were in Mr. Moses Benzacar's house, the United States' Vice-Consulate, and that, therefore, they could not be arrested. Soon after Mr. Benzacar sent his soldier to the Lamin with a message to the effect that the Jews were really the complainants in the case in question, and not the aggressors, as Tweezie had asserted. As the Lamin apparently took no notice of his complaint, Tweezie told him that he would summon the Jews before the Sultan. He then got authority to obtain legal evidence, and a number of Moors (who are ever ready to give evidence against Jews, whether true or false), came forward and declared before the public Notaries that Tweezie had been beaten and maltreated in their presence by the Jews aforementioned. He afterwards summoned Judah and Samuel Levy accordingly, by publicly crying in the streets; after which he, himself, suddenly started for Fez, taking with him notarial proofs that he had so summoned them. They did not follow him to answer the summons, as all natives (whether Jews or Moors) are bound to do, but they went to the Lamin, accompanied by several of the principal Jews, who pointed out to him the irregularity of the course taken by Tweezie in thus summoning the two Levys before the Sultan, and asserted that the matter might have been arranged by the Lamin here. The Lamin replied that should Tweezie (who had then already left) return with a letter from His Majesty the Sultan, he, the Lamin, would know how to act, which assurance pacified the Jews, who took no further action. Some time afterwards, Tweezie (who had not been credited with the ability to reach the Sultan) returned with a Shereefian letter, commanding the Lamin to arrest and imprison Judah and Samuel Levy, as Tweezie had brought proof of his having summoned them to Court, where they had failed to appear. Samuel was brought before the Lamin, who communicated to him the Sultan's commands, but he was let free until his father, who was then absent in the country, should return.

Evidently the Lamin wished, if possible, to arrange the matter without undue severity, as he retained the Sultan's letter several days, and in the meantime recommended the intervention of friends on both sides to bring about a settlement out of Court. Finding, however, that Samuel went again to Mr. Benzacar's, taking protection there, where he could not be arrested, he, the Lamin, ordered men to watch for and arrest him outside the Consular residence. They succeeded in so arresting him, and took him to the Lamin, who sent him to prison. On the way there, as is usually the case, he was followed by a large number of people (amongst them Tweezie), and was roughly used. When he reached the prison iron anklets were put on him, but were however removed the same night.

Judah Levy, on hearing of his son's arrest, returned from the interior, and took refuge in the sanctuary of Rahat, adjoining this town, where he remained until his son was released from prison.

After his return from Court Tweezie summoned Ben Mojal also to appear before the Sultan, but, this time, through the intervention of the Portuguese Vice-Consul and the Governor Ben Haima, a document was drawn up by notaries, whereby the two disputants acquitted each other.

On the incarceration of Samuel Levy the principal Jews of Saffi subscribed a sum of money, and sent a deputation to lay the matter before His Majesty the Sultan. The deputation returned bringing Shereefian letters to the Lamin and Governor,

commanding them to liberate Samuel Levy, which was immediately done, and the father, receiving an assurance that he would not be further molested, came out of the Sanctuary.

It would appear that if the course of justice had not been obstructed in the first instance by Samuel Levy going to Mr. Benzacar's house, where the Lamin could not arrest him, the case might have been pacifically arranged, and the aggressor or aggressors, whoever, they were, punished in some way; whereas, Tweezie, either fearing that he could not get his complaint attended to here, or that, if tried here, the evidence might prove him the aggressor, took the course of appealing to the Sultan (a course often adopted between natives), and started at once for Fez, taking with him evidence which was no doubt accepted at Court as being true in every particular (in the absence of the Jews to answer the summons and explain), and accordingly the order was given for their imprisonment.

The Governor might, if he chose, have prevented Tweezie from appealing to the Sultan, and could have had the matter settled on the spot. Notarial evidence in this country is seldom to be relied upon, especially when a Jew is in the question, and in this case, it is extremely unlikely that a number of Moors would have seen another Moor beaten by three Jews without interfering on his behalf. A witness is not bound to substantiate his evidence, nor is there any punishment for perjury, or even any attempt to prove perjury. It is very difficult to get the truth out of so many conflicting statements, but as far as I can ascertain the foregoing is as nearly as possible a correct account of what occurred.

I return the inclosures as directed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE P. HUNOT.

No. 183.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 3.)

E
(No. 138.)

My Lord, *Tangier, November* 26, 1889.

ONE evening during the early part of this month the residence of the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, the Marquis Galletti-Cambiaggi, was entered by burglars during the Chargé d'Affaires' absence. The Marquis on his return home surprised the burglars still in possession, who, to escape, felled him to the ground, causing him serious personal injury.

For some time past Tangier has been infested by burglars and other evil-doers, so much so indeed that nearly all the foreign Representatives have found themselves impelled at different times to draw the serious attention of the authorities to the public insecurity.

Immediately after the robbery committed on the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, Senhor Colaço, the Portuguese Minister, without previous concert with his colleagues, drafted a note to the Moorish Government, in the name of the whole Diplomatic Body, which he sent round for approval and signature by all the Representatives. As the note assumed a dictatorial tone towards the Moorish Government with regard to its obligation to reform the existing police arrangements, and as I had no great faith in the probable efficacy of the proposed collective lecture we were called upon to read to the Moorish Government, I objected to signing it on the grounds stated in the Minutes of proceedings of a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps held on the matter, and of which a copy is herein inclosed.

I am sure that a satisfactory result would have been obtained with the Moorish authorities through the mere process of pointing out to them the danger of neglecting the proper supervision of public security, and the need of adopting simple precautionary measures such as are within their reach and the habits and customs of the country. I felt that there was considerable risk of giving too great prominence, through the execution of a solemn public instrument, such as the collective note, to the danger in which foreign lives and property have been placed by the appearance in our midst of a gang of housebreakers, as to which some of my colleagues have expressed what appeared to me most exaggerated views.

I feared that if the Moorish Government met the proposed collective action with one of its frequent prevaricating and evasive replies, which would only place in a distinct light their desire to disown their responsibility for the safety of all whom they are pleased to consider as having encroached upon reserved territories by living without the

precincts of the Tangier walls, we should have suddenly found ourselves face to face with the necessity of informing the numerous foreign residents outside Tangier of the insecure basis upon which their residence there was fixed, or of proceeding at once to enforce the adoption by the Moorish Government of measures which it would not carry out except under coercion.

The alternative that presented itself to my mind, in such a case, was the introduction into Tangier of a foreign police or military force, a possibility which I am not at all sure would be distasteful to some of my colleagues.

My views were at once understood by the German, Spanish, and Belgian Representatives. The Italian Chargé d'Affaires is unable to express himself on the subject through the indisposition caused by his recent mishap.

I regret to have to record that the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires has on this, as on many other occasions, appeared entirely oblivious of the higher considerations of the question in point, whilst attaching importance to the obstruction of, what he imagines to be, the peculiar views of the British Representative.

As to the views of our Doyen, the Portuguese Minister, I consider they may be looked upon as those of a completely irresponsible person prepared to scold in an unlimited manner, without the prospect of having to account for his conduct or carry out his threats.

My conviction is that the Moorish Government in this matter could easily be led by good and friendly counsel into doing its duty, whilst, on the other hand, if left to its own inclination, it might plunge itself into dangers out of which it would find it most difficult to extricate itself. Therefore, I trust your Lordship will not disapprove my having refused, in conjunction with my German colleague, to follow a course which might have engaged Her Majesty's Government into solving, without further consideration, the question as to the conditions of security under which foreign subjects are resident in this country.

Your Lordship is aware that, as reported in my despatch No. 96 of the 13th September last, I had already drawn the attention of the Sultan to the danger which Morocco would incur of suddenly finding itself endowed with foreign military assistance if it neglected to properly supervise by police and other measures the security of the foreign communities in its midst.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 183.

Procès-verbal de la Séance tenue le 20 Novembre, 1889, par le Corps Diplomatique, sous la Présidence de M. Colaço, Ministre de Portugal, Doyen des Représentants Étrangers au Maroc.

LA séance est ouverte à 2 heures.

Étaient présents :—Messieurs les Représentants de Belgique, d'Espagne, des États-Unis, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, de Portugal.

Messieurs les Représentants ont été convoqués par la lettre suivante, émanée du Décanat à la suite des Circulaires qui ont motivé cette séance.

"*Tanger, le 19 Novembre*, 1889.

"Messieurs,

"Puisque la majorité de l'honorable Corps Diplomatique qui a approuvé la note à adresser à Cid Mohammed Torres sur la police de Tanger désire qu'une réunion soit convoquée et cela pour obtenir, comme surcroît de valeur à la dite note, les signatures de deux honorables membres dissidents, je m'empresse d'adhérer à son désir dans le but tout naturel que la grande majorité signataire de la Minute puisse réapposer sa signature, séance tenante, même si les membres dissidents refusaient de le faire malgré nos prières.

"Sur cette base et dans ce sens j'ai l'honneur de vous inviter à vous réunir au Décanat demain, Mercredi, le 20 courant, à 2 heures du soir.

"Agréez, &c.
(Signé) "COLAÇO."

La note collective à laquelle est fait allusion dans la lettre précédente est ainsi conçue :—

(Louange à Dieu unique.)

A l'ami sincère le jurisconsulte, l'Honorable Sid-el-Hadj Mohammed-bel-Arbi Torres, Ministre de Sa Majesté Chérifienne à Tanger (Dieu le fortifie !) ; ne cessons de nous enquérir de vos nouvelles et prions Dieu que vous vous portez bien. Et après.

Vous n'ignorez pas sans doute les faits qui depuis quelque temps se répètent dans la ville de Tanger contre la sûreté individuelle, et cela à cause du manque de police et de la nécessaire surveillance de la part des autorités Marocaines.

Il y a quelque temps, c'était la Légation d'Autriche-Hongrie attaqué par des voleurs; plus récemment, l'objet des exploits des malfaiteurs a été la résidence de M. le Chargé du Consulat des États-Unis d'Amérique, et puis celle de M. le Secrétaire de la Légation d'Espagne ; celle du frère du Ministre de Portugal l'a été aussi il y a quelques nuits et, sans parler de plusieurs autres cas de vol et de désordre, dans la nuit du 1er courant, M. le Chargé d'Affaires d'Italie a été victime d'un attentat abominable contre sa personne et contre sa maison, qui a été volée et saccagée par les agresseurs. Comme il s'agit d'un des membres de notre honorable Corps offensé, nous confions que vous, comme Représentant de Sa Majesté Chérifienne, auprès de nous, vous vous serez empressés de lui exprimer nos regrets pour l'accident dont il a été l'objet.

Il faut que cet état de choses inadmissible et qui peut même porter atteinte aux bons rapports entre Sa Majesté Chérifienne et les Puissances représentées auprès de lui, ont un terme.

Nous savons que le Gouverneur refuse de faciliter des gardes lorsqu'il s'agit de quelques maisons ou quartiers hors les portes de la ville; il a tort et paraît méconnaître tout à fait ses devoirs.

Vous savez que la ville de Tanger n'est plus renfermée dans l'enceinte des vieilles murailles qui autrefois en étaient les limites, et que *extra muros* il y a déjà établies quelques Légations Étrangères, d'autres devaient les suivre et en outre plusieurs personnes de considération et de métiers honorables, ainsi que des établissements publics sont placés en dehors de ces murailles, qui ne sont que des marques de l'ancienne petite terre de la population Tangérienne.

Tous ces habitants ont droit à être respectés et gardés dans leurs foyers respectifs, par les autorités du Sultan, d'une manière sérieuse et efficace.

Si le Pacha ne veut pas le faire, sous des prétextes injustifiables et frivoles, il manque à ses devoirs, de premier Magistrat exécutif de sa juridiction, et nous place, nous, Représentants des Puissances Étrangères, dans l'obligation impérieuse de protester contre sa négligence et son mauvais vouloir, et de le rendre responsable pour tous les dommages qui pourront nous subvenir et à nos administrés par suite d'un état de choses qui tend à faire regarder comme résidence sauvage la ville de Tanger.

Comptant avec votre coopération sage et énergique, et nous servant de vous comme intermédiaires entre Sa Majesté Chérifienne et les Représentants des Puissances, nous vous prions d'exposer sans délai en notre nom à Sa Majesté la situation pitoyable et dangereuse où se trouve cette ville sous le rapport du manque de sûreté publique et de lui demander qu'elle daigne expédier les ordres les plus sévères pour la création d'un service de garde, comme il le faut absolument dans l'intérieur de la ville ainsi que dans la circonscription au delà des murailles, qui comprend les Légations, maisons d'employés et d'autres personnes respectables et aussi les moulins, les hôtels, et autres établissements d'utilité publique déjà placés dans l'élargissement de la ville.

Nous attendons avec impatience les résultats de vos démarches auprès de Sa Majesté Chérifienne, qui sans doute, désirant la tranquillité dans ses États et la conservation de la bonne entente avec les Puissances Étrangères ses amies et alliers, voudra bien en donner une preuve, faisant expédier au plus tôt les ordres que nous solicitons de Sa Majesté et qui sont, comme vous le voyez, de la plus grande urgence.

Amitié et salut.

Tanger, le Novembre, 1889 (*le Rabi-el-Awel*, 1307).

M. le Doyen fait connaître à ses collègues :—

1. Que M. le Représentant d'Allemagne, Comte de Tattenbach, s'est excusé par cause de santé.

2. Que M. Galletti, Chargé d'Affaires d'Italie, a fourni la même excuse.

3. Que M. Cassel, Consul-Général de Suède et Norvège, lui a fait connaître verbalement qu'il signerait la note collective proposée si l'unanimité de ses collègues était disposée à la signer, que dans le cas contraire, il s'abstiendrait.

4. Que M. de Reglia, Chargé d'Affaires d'Autriche-Hongrie, avait adressé au sujet de la réunion la lettre suivante au Décanat :—

"M. le Doyen, "*Tanger, le 20 Novembre*, 1889.

"Je regrette de ne pouvoir pas assister à la séance fixée pour aujourd'hui à 2 heures, séance que, d'ailleurs, je n'ai pas sollicitée vu qu'elle me paraît intempestive.

"Si cette convocation a lieu pour faciliter à la grande majorité signataire du projet de la demande à adresser à Cid Mohammed Torres, de réapposer sa signature, séance tenante, sur la copie, ma présence à la réunion devient surperflu puisque j'ai déjà, après mûre réflexion, signé la Minute et la copie; si, au contraire, on doit discuter sur le fond et la forme de la note, on délibérera sur l'opportunité de sa transmission immédiate à Cid Mohammed Torres; toutes ces choses étant déjà jugées, les motions relatives me paraissent tardives, et je ne crois pas qu'on puisse y revenir pour éliminer éventuellement une délibération acquise. Je persiste donc sur l'envoi immédiat de la note telle qu'elle a été approuvée par la grande majorité et j'ose vous prier, M. le Doyen, de vouloir exprimer pour moi ce vote à la séance ainsi que d'agréer l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

(Signé) "REGLIA."

Après la lecture de cette lettre, M. le Doyen demande à ses collègues de vouloir bien signer la note dont il s'agit.

M. le Représentant de Grande-Bretagne déclare qu'il ne s'est jamais refusé et ne se refusera en aucune manière à prendre part à une démarche auprès du Gouvernement Marocain, en vue d'obtenir des mesures efficaces pour la sécurité publique à Tanger. Mais il ne saurait se joindre à ses collègues si la démarche en question devait se traduire par une note collective, en premier lieu, parce qu'il n'est pas autorisé à signer un document de cette importance sans en avoir au préalable référé à son Gouvernement; en second lieu, parce qu'une note collective étant un acte solennel, engageront tous les États des Signataires, il lui paraît convenable d'envisager avec ses collègues les conséquences qui peuvent en découler avant d'entrependre une semblable démarche. Il se demande quelle serait l'attitude des Représentants étrangers s'ils se trouvaient en présence d'une fin de non recevoir du Gouvernement Marocain aux vœux exprimés dans une note collective. Les Gouvernements représentés an Maroc seraient-ils disposés, en cas d'échec, à en venir aux moyens extrêmes pour soutenir les prétentions de leurs Agents à Tanger? Ce sont là des points qui méritent d'être élucidés.

En outre, si le succès de ce genre de démarche lui était démontré il ne ferait pas difficulté de prendre les instructions de son Gouvernement à cet égard, mais son expérience des choses de ce pays le fait mal augurer de l'acceuil réservé par le Maghzen à une note collective. C'est en raison de ce qu'il vient d'exposer qu'il préférerait donner une autre forme à notre démarche, par exemple, des avertissements et des conseils verbaux donnés à Cid Mohammed, Torres par le Corps Diplomatique tout entier dans une entrevue ménagée à cet effet.

M. le Doyen observe que l'on ne peut préjuger de l'acceuil que le Gouvernement Marocain fera à la note, qu'il croit toujours être une mesure opportune pour obtenir les résultats que cette affaire réclame, et que dans tous les cas, en envoyant la note le Corps Diplomatique aurait la conscience tranquille; il aurait fait une démarche dans le but de garantir la sécurité de la colonie étrangère vivant dans ce pays, sans que nos Gouvernements soient aucunement compromis par une démarche pareille.

M. le Ministre d'Espagne considère que l'envoi d'une note signée seulement par quelques Représentants, comme cela paraîtrait devoir se produire puisque M. le Représentant d'Allemagne et M. le Ministre de Grande-Bretagne ne la signeront vraisemblablement pas, amoindrirait peut-être la valeur de la démarche du Corps Diplomatique, le Gouvernement Chérifien pouvant l'envisager comme une preuve de désaccord entre les Représentants Étrangers et puiser en conséquence les moyens dilatoires qu'il recherche toujours en pareille circonstance. En outre, en l'exposé de la question tel qu'il vient d'être fait par Sir W. K. Green, il pense que si nous devions donner à notre démarche la forme d'une note collective, nous ne pourrions le faire qu'après entente établie non pas seulement entre nous mais entre nos Gouvernements; en ce qui le concerne en particulier, il n'avait apposé sa signature au bas de la note proposée que parce qu'il supposait que tous ses collègues la signeraient. Dans les conditions où nous nous trouvons maintenant, il juge bon de s'abstenir de cette manifestation, tout en étant prêt à faire avec ses collègues toute autre démarche tendant au même but.

M. le Représentant de Belgique déclare, pour répondre à la question posée par Sir W. K. Green, que sa signature n'engagerait pas son Gouvernement au delà d'une certaine mesure en raison des moyens de coercition dont dispose la Belgique et des intérêts assez restreints qu'elle soutient au Maroc; que dans ces conditions il pourrait se joindre à ses collègues, mais que vu les observations de M. le Représentant de Grande-Bretagne, il comprend qu'on n'adopte pas l'envoi d'une note collective. Il pense qu'une démarche verbale et collective des Représentants Étrangers auprès de Cid Mohammed Torres remplirait le but que l'on se propose.

M. le Représentant de France croit qu'une note collective ne serait pas sans effet sur le Gouvernement Marocain. Mais dès à présent la question de collectivité d'une note à passer au Maghzen est tranchée; par le fait de l'abstention de plusieurs Représentants, la note cesse d'être collective. Il s'ensuit que résolu à la signer quand elle avait ce caractère, il ne la signera pas pour ne pas se trouver faire une démarche quelque peu isolée. Au surplus, il est prêt à prendre les instructions de son Gouvernement.

M. le Représentant de Portugal, rédacteur de la note en sa qualité de Doyen, se considère engagé à l'envoyer pour son propre compte, si ses collègues ne se joignent pas à lui, et cela sans préjudice de la part qu'il est tout disposé à prendre aux démarches que ses collègues décideraient avec lui d'entreprendre.

A la suite de cette échange de vues, MM. les Représentants de Belgique, d'Espagne, des États-Unis, de France, de la Grande-Bretagne, décident qu'ils renoncent à l'envoi d'une note collective et qu'une démarche sera faite par les Chefs de Missions auprès de Cid Mohammed Torres pour lui rappeler les devoirs du Gouvernement Marocain en ce qui concerne la police de la ville et des environs de Tanger.

M. le Représentant de Portugal prie ses collègues de constater que, comme lui, M. le Représentant d'Autriche-Hongrie ne renonce pas à l'envoi de la note qu'il a déjà signée, ainsi qu'il résulte de la lettre adressée par lui au Décanat et insérée au présent procès-verbal. M. Colaço se charge de transmettre cette note à Cid Mohammed Torres munie de sa signature.

La séance est levée à 4 heures.

Vu: (Signé) TATTENBACH.

Vu et approuvé pour ce qui me concerne et cela d'autant plus que la note rédigée par l'honorable Doyen et contresignée par le Chargé d'Affaires d'Autriche-Hongrie est déjà en route pour Fez depuis le 22 mois courant, et que grâce à la fermeté de M. le Ministre Colaço, nous avons obtenu cet avantage sur le *periculum in mora*. Je me permets de consigner ici que Cid Mohammed Torres m'a chaleureusement remercié de m'être associé à la démarche du Doyen, démarche que d'après la conviction du Ministre de Sa Majesté Chérifienne est un fond d'une grande utilité au Gouvernement Marocain, auquel elle suggère les moyens d'éviter pour l'avenir de graves complications qui pourraient surgir à cause de l'injustifiable négligence du Gouvernement local dans l'administration de police.

(Signé) REGLIA.

Vu: (Signé) ANSPACH.
F. R. FIGUEIRA.
A. BOUTIRON.

No. 184.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 5.)

(No. 139. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, November* 29, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that I learn through Kaid Maclean that Dr. Lenares, the medical man who has been attached for several years past to the French Military Commission established at the Shereefian Court, has been detached from his military duties and named as the Representative ("à la disposition") of the French Foreign Office at the Sultan's Court in connection with the French Legation here.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 185.

E *The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.*

(No. 114.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 7, 1889.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 138 of the 26th ultimo relating to the burglary recently committed at the residence of the Italian Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier, and

reporting your reasons for declining to join in the collective note which the Portuguese Minister proposed to address to the Moorish Government on the subject. I have to convey to you my approval of your action in the matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 186.

*Foreign Office to Anglo-Jewish Association.**

Foreign Office, December 12, 1889.

Gentlemen,

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of the 21st September last regarding the complaint of certain Jews at Saffi, that they could obtain from the Moorish authorities no redress for ill-treatment from which they had suffered, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that a Report upon the subject has been received from the British Vice-Consul at that place.

It appears from that Report that Samuel Levy has been released, and that the grievances of all the parties have been inquired into and settled by the competent authorities.

The matter, therefore, does not seem now to be of so serious a nature as it appeared when first represented to his Lordship.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 187.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 15, 11·15 P.M.)

Tangier, December 15, 1889, 7 P.M.

(Telegraphic.)

I RECEIVED yesterday a letter from the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs informing me confidentially, by direction of the Sultan, that the Spanish Minister is pressing His Majesty to cede to Spain, in exchange for Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña on the western coast, never yet taken possession of by Spain, the land on the left bank of the mouth of the River Muluya (Cape Miloni of the Intelligence Department Map), and described by his Excellency as land of Kebdana.

The [?] calls upon me to consider the matter, and to inform His Majesty with all practicable speed if there is any harm in the exchange.

If the exchange is asked for by Spain with the firm intention of forestalling and preventing French encroachments in the direction of the Muluya, the desired cession might be beneficial to Morocco; but I much fear the whole matter has been prearranged with France, and that the acceptance of the proposal would be the signal for the advance of the French [?] Algerian frontier [?] the River Muluya, if not further.

However, I do not see, unless your Lordship is prepared to support Sultan in a refusal of the proposal, a fair prospect of the exchange being successfully averted, for both France and Spain, if agreed, are in a position to, in a manner, exact it from Sultan.

Nevertheless, Spanish departure quite reverses the policy of maintaining the territorial *status quo* in Morocco.

I shall abstain from advising the Sultan until I am in possession of your Lordship's instructions.

No. 188.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 17.)

(No. 141. Confidential.)

Tangier, December 9, 1889.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, an extract from a letter received by me from Captain Allan Maclean, Caïd Maclean's

* Also to London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews.

No. 189*.

Memorandum by Sir E. Hertslet respecting proposed Exchange of Territory between Spain and Morocco.

[Sir W. K. Green's telegrams of December 15 and 17 (No. 32), 1889.]

WITH A MAP.

THE mouth of the Muluya River, near Cape Miloni, and the land of Kebdana, mentioned in this telegram, are situated on the Mediterranean coast of Morocco, whereas the territory which Morocco agreed by the Treaty of 1860 to cede to Spain was situated somewhere on the Atlantic coast.

The exact spot has never yet been agreed upon between Spain and Morocco; and the Spanish Government now propose that Morocco should cede to it a tract of land on the Mediterranean coast instead of the land which it agreed in 1860 to cede on the Atlantic coast.

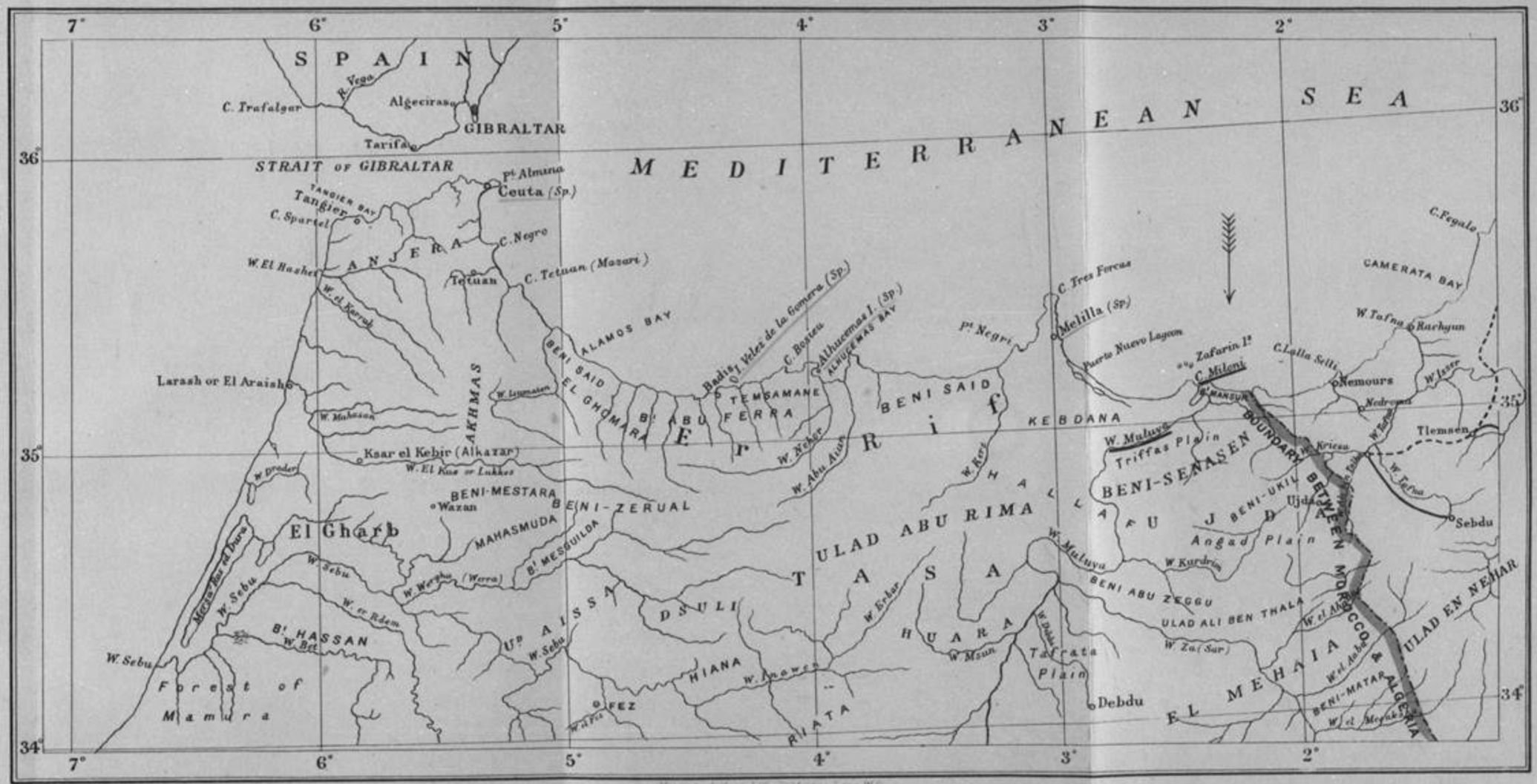
A glance at the accompanying Map will show that Spain already possesses several places on the Mediterranean coast of Morocco, two of which are close to, or not far removed from, the places of which she is now desirous of taking possession, namely, Cape Miloni and the River Muluya.

Melilla, for instance, is not more than from 35 to 40 miles from Cape Miloni, and the Zaffarine Islands are apparently situated within 5 miles of that cape, and as there would appear from the Map to be no good harbour there, or at the mouth of the River Muluya, the object which Spain would appear to have in view in getting possession of these two positions would be, as stated by the Moorish Government, to get possession of the land of Kabdana, situated according to the Map on the *left* bank of the river, but stated in the telegram to be on the *right* bank.

Had it not been for the caution given by Sir Kirby Green, I should have thought that there would have been no political objection to this part of the coast of Morocco being acquired by Spain, but as it would bring the Spanish position within about 15 miles of the western boundary of Algeria, it is not improbable that it might cause a movement to be made on the part of France; but Her Majesty's Government recently decided to take no action with regard to the proposed cession by Morocco to Spain of a place on the Atlantic coast (No. 168 of the 21st December to Sir C. Ford). Although Spain has gained the possessions which she now holds on the Mediterranean coast of Morocco against the wishes, officially expressed, of the British Government, she joined this country and Italy in addressing a collective note to the Sultan on the 12th March, 1887, representing to His Majesty "que le maintien de l'indépendance et de l'intégrité territoriale de l'Empire Marocain est l'objet de leur vive sollicitude," and requesting him to consent to no fresh cession of his territory or territorial arrangement without previous concert ("préalablement concerté") with the three friendly Governments.

(Signed) E. HERTSLET.

December 18, 1889.



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brother, reporting to me the presence of a Frenchman at Rabat, whom he believes to be a military man engaged on Government work in this country.

I have now ascertained from the French Chargé d'Affaires that the person described by Captain Maclean is M. Chatellier, a very distinguished France officer, thoroughly acquainted with Arabic and all North African countries, and that he is travelling on account of the French Government, which has within the last few days authorized him to undertake a journey which he had suggested to it, from Rabat to the city of Morocco by the higher level route, which has never yet been performed by Europeans, as it traverses districts inhabited by tribes almost beyond the control of the Sultan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 188.

Captain Maclean to Sir W. K. Green.

(Extract.) *Rabat, October* 2, 1889.

THERE'S a Frenchman arrived here whom I have not yet met. I don't know what he's up to, but I know he was at the Hotel Continental, in Tangier, when we were in that town. Since then he has spent a month or six weeks in Fez and Mequinez. He's a French soldier, with his regiment at present quartered in Nice; he speaks Arabic; spent a long time in Egypt; knows that country, Tunis, and Algeria, well; has spent some time on the West Coast of Africa; has been some distance towards Central Africa, and is altogether a great traveller.

His leave strikes me as being exceptionally long for a French officer, and he spends more money than a man of his country in his profession generally has at his disposal.

I don't know if you know of his being up here, but, as he appears to be working hard to find out all about the country, it may be that he is an emissary of some description.

No. 189.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 17, 11·15 P.M.)

(No. 32.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, December* 17, 1889, 7·20 P.M.

WITH reference to my telegram of the 15th instant, I have now ascertained that my German and Italian colleagues have also been consulted on the proposed exchange.

The German Minister read to me the reply he had already received from Berlin on the matter.

He is directed to inform the Sultan that Germany having no direct interests at stake in this country, His Majesty would do well to apply for advice to the British and Italian Governments, and, pending the reception of such advice, to temporize with Spain.

Both my German and Italian colleagues agree with me in believing that the Spanish proposal has been put forward with the knowledge of the French Government, and that its acceptance would be the signal for an immediate [?] Mauro-Algerine frontier. They also look upon it as reversal of the Spanish policy of the maintenance of the territorial *status quo* in Morocco.

No. 190.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Earl of Lytton.

(No. 28.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 19, 1889.

MY telegram No. 27.

Pray inquire of French Government whether the exchange which Spain has proposed to Morocco is approved by France.

Add that Her Majesty's Government have learnt of it with some apprehension, as they consider the integrity of Morocco to be a matter of deep interest to all Powers interested in the Mediterranean.

No. 191.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Earl of Lytton.—(*Substance telegraphed.*)

(No. 503. Confidential. Ext. 28.)
Foreign Office, December 19, 1889.

My Lord,

HER Majesty's Minister at Tangier has been confidentially informed by the Moorish Government of a proposal made by the Spanish Minister for the cession to Spain of the land lying on the left bank of the Muluya River, in exchange for Santa Cruz do Mar Pequeña, a place on the west coast of Morocco, which was ceded by Morocco to Spain under the Treaty of 1860, but which appears never to have been precisely defined nor to have been taken possession of by Spain.

I have to request that your Excellency will inquire whether the French Government approve of the exchange of territory which the Spanish Government are reported to have proposed to the Sultan. Your Excellency will at the same time state that Her Majesty's Government have heard of this proposal with some apprehension, as they consider that the maintenance of the integrity of Morocco is a matter of deep importance to all the Powers who are interested in the Mediterranean.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 192.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No. 270.)
Foreign Office, December 19, 1889.

My Lord,

THE Italian Ambassador called on me to-day with reference to the Spanish demand on Morocco for an exchange of territory, which formed the subject of my telegrams Nos. 55 and 56 to your Excellency of to-day's date. Count Tornielli stated that his Government thought that, in view of the joint action concerted on a previous occasion for the maintenance of the *status quo* of the territorial rights of the Moorish Empire, the two Governments ought to take a common course with regard to the demand put forward by Spain His Excellency asked to be informed of any decision on the subject which might be taken by Her Majesty's Government.

Count Tornielli was informed that I had acquainted your Excellency, by telegraph, with the information received on the subject from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 193.

The Earl of Lytton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 20, 2 P.M.)

(No. 53.)
(Telegraphic.)
Paris, December 20, 1889, 10·30 P.M.

YOUR telegrams Nos. 27 and 28.

Minister for Foreign Affairs is ill, but Political Director states that French Government have received no intimation of exchange of territory referred to, and asserts positively that, to his knowledge, no such exchange had been approved of by the French Government.

No. 194.

The Earl of Lytton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received by telegraph, December* 20.)

(No. 560. Ext. 53.)
Paris, December 20, 1889.

My Lord,

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's telegram No. 28 of yesterday's date, I took immediate steps to ascertain whether the exchange of territory referred to in Sir W. Kirby Green's despatch of the 15th instant as having been proposed by Spain to Morocco, was approved by the French Government.

M. Spuller, being unfortunately laid up by illness at the present moment, I applied to the Political Director of the Foreign Office for the information desired by your Lordship. M. Nisard stated that, possibly owing to the absence of the French Minister from Tangier, and the Legation being in charge only of a Secretary, the French Government had received no intimation of the proposal referred to, and he asserted positively that to his knowledge no such exchange of territory had been approved of by the French Government.

I informed M. Nisard that Her Majesty's Government had learned of the proposal with much apprehension, as they considered the integrity of Morocco of deep interest to all Powers interested in the Mediterranean.

M. Nisard added that, should no communication on the subject be received in a short time from the French Chargé d'Affaires, he would be instructed by telegraph to furnish full information on the subject.

I will take an early opportunity of speaking to M. Spuller himself with regard to this matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYTTON.

No. 195.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 21.)

(No. 142.)
Tangier, December 9, 1889.

My Lord,

AT the commencement of the past month considerable commotion was created at Dar-al-Baida through the action of the Dragoman of the Italian Legation at Tangier, Signor Gentile, who, on arrival at that commercial port, forcibly entered premises in the occupation of the British firm Murdoch, Butler, Hunter, and Co., and took possession of them by erecting thereon a flag-staff, on which he hoisted the Italian flag, and by leaving a guard over the flag.

Mr. Hunter, the British Vice-Consul at Dar-al-Baida, who is a partner of the above-named English firm, formally protested against the proceedings of Signor Gentile, and reported the matter to me in the despatch of which, together with its inclosures, I have the honour to herewith furnish copies.

Immediately on the receipt of this despatch I called on the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, the Marquis Galletti-Cambeaggi, who asserted his utter ignorance of the whole business, as Signor Gentile had proceeded to Dar-al-Baida under orders, not recorded in the Legation archives, given him by the Envoy, Signor Cantagalli, on the eve of his departure for Italy on leave of absence. Signor Galletti, however, promised to inquire into the matter and afford me all needful explanations.

Unfortunately, the day after, Signor Galletti was quite incapacitated from all work through injuries received at the hands of burglars who had entered his house during the night; but he, nevertheless, informed me that Signor Crispi had called upon him, by telegraph, to furnish an immediate report on the alleged Italian aggression at Dar-al-Baida on British property which had been published in the European press.

As I knew Signor Cantagalli would be returning to Morocco shortly, I did not press the Italian Chargé d'Affaires for a prompt reply to the representation which I addressed to him on the 5th instant in the form shown by the inclosed copy, especially as I trusted that Signor Cantagalli and I would be enabled to find the means of removing satisfactorily the impression which had been created through M. Gentile's arbitrary proceedings that the Italian and British authorities in this country were in conflict with each other.

Signor Cantagalli, however, as appears from the inclosed translations of his commu-

nications to me in connection with my representation of the 5th instant to Signor Galletti, not only assumes the entire responsibility of Signor Gentile's action, but also endeavours to justify it, thus leaving no other course open for me but to follow his example and submit the whole matter to your Lordship's consideration, as Signor Cantagalli has done to that of Signor Crispi. Herewith I also have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of my reply to the Italian Minister's communication.

Signor Cantagalli and Signor Gentile both lay considerable stress on the bad faith and ill-will of the Moorish Government in not complying with promises and favours extorted by the Italian Representative from the Sultan, quite overlooking that those facts could not justify or entitle them to disregard and override acquired British rights. Signor Cantagalli's short experience of the ways of Mahommedan statesmen has caused him to lend himself, probably unwittingly, to the constantly existent mischievous wish of the Sultan and his Ministers to produce discord between foreign nationalities by embroiling, as in this instance, the Representatives of Italy and Great Britain. The Sultan, doubtless, had no hesitation in complying with Signor Cantagalli's demand for a site at Dar-al-Baida whereon His Majesty should build a residence for the Italian Consular Agent, when by so doing His Majesty could induce Signor Cantagalli to assume the task of ejecting from the ceded site the British subjects who were in possession of it. The Sultan certainly had equally no objection to deprive, by a despotic act, one of his own subjects, the Governor of Salee, of property for the purpose of meeting the persistent demands of the Italian Minister.

But Signor Cantagalli should, in common prudence, when receiving the Imperial gift, have insisted that the donor should have put him in possession of the site, or, at all events, in view of the fact that the required residence for the Consular Agent was not yet built, Signor Cantagalli should not have felt himself called upon to enter into possession until the gift could be completed. The action of the Italian interpreter implies that the Italian Representative had assumed, with the Sultan, the duty of securing the land upon which the Sultan had engaged to build the residence; otherwise, the entry into possession by the Italians was premature, as they have in no way accepted the control and expenditure of building the residence. It is not generally the practice for a tenant to camp on the ground upon which the landlord has engaged to build for him a house.

I may here explain that, according to Article IV of the British Treaty with Morocco, the Shereefian Government reserves to itself the right of providing foreign residents with all needful houses and stores, and that, by custom, the Sultan is bound to erect such premises at the demand of tenants, receiving an annual rent of 6 per cent. on the outlay incurred for the building of the premises. This right of the Sultan to be the sole landlord in his dominions is very jealously enforced at all places except Tangier, and, through the difficulties made in meeting the requisitions of merchants, is a constant cause of friction between the Moorish Government and the foreign Representatives.

Signor Gentile lays considerable stress on the alleged fact that the Governor and Administrators of Dar-al-Baida had sanctioned his entry into possession of the property ceded under Imperial Decree, altogether overlooking his observations as to the Governor's intriguing proclivities and bad faith, which impelled him (M. Gentile) to take the law into his own hands, break open the door, the key of which was in Mr. Hunter's possession (*vide* letter of Governor of Dar-al-Baida to Mr. Hunter, Inclosure 10), and hoist the Italian flag as a sign of defiance to the British Vice-Consul, not to the Moorish authorities—for Signor Gentile had no fears from the side of the poor local authorities, whom he jeered at after he returned to them as a conqueror from his exploit over the British merchant's premises. Had the Governor approved of Signor Gentile's proceedings, as asserted, he would not have attempted to inform the Sultan of the obstacles in the way of completing the cession made to the Italians, nor would Signor Gentile probably have used the "firmness and energy" for which his chief praises him, had he been certain that the Sultan would not reconsider his cession after he had been made aware by his Governor that the Italians would lay the responsibility of their trespass on British property on His Majesty. Signor Gentile agrees that, in his case, possession is "nine points of the law," though he carefully provides that the British merchants shall not have that advantage on their side.

He considers that Italian influence in Morocco would have suffered had he meted out to the British subjects the advantages of the above axiom—caring little what may become of British influence if the Italian flag can only be flaunted at the western ports of Morocco in the face of other nationalities, in spite of the Moorish authorities, who wish to refer for superior orders to their Sovereign, or of British subjects who content themselves with the mild process of paper protests.

Had Signor Cantagalli had any confidence in the validity of the Sultan's cession to him he would have abstained from sending Signor Gentile to Dar-al-Baida, in a most secret manner, to override all rights, especially after he had ascertained that there might be some difficulty in the matter through the property which had been ceded to him, and, above all, as he could not but be aware that the chief part of the house for the use of the Italian Consular Agent had to be erected on the roof of stores in the possession and occupation of an English firm. The sudden and unannounced commencement of the building of a house on the top of one in occupation is calculated to cause astonishment, if not discomfort, to the tenants below. Therefore the correct and proper course for Signor Cantagalli to have observed, when he ascertained the above, would have been for him to call upon me, show me his Concessions, secure my admission of their validity, and then obtain from me instructions to Mr. Hunter to abstain from opposing what could not be prevented. But Signor Gentile, instead, was carefully made to appear to be bound to Dar-al-Baida on a shooting expedition. On his way down to that port he stopped at Laraiche, where the Sultan was then camped, and, notwithstanding the three original Firmans of Cession, he obtained two further Decrees from His Shereefian Majesty, thus clearly proving the misgivings of the Italian Legation as to the justice of their demand for the property which they coveted at Dar-al-Baida, and their contemplated encroachment on the roof of the British tenement.

The Concession is now raised in importance by being styled a territorial cession to the Italian Government. It is simply the providing of a house for the residence of the Italian Consular Agent, a local merchant, on British Treaty conditions, claimed by Signor Cantagalli on the favoured-nation clause. Such Concessions and property are held by all nations having intercourse with Morocco, and probably your Lordship would disclaim Great Britain being the permanent owner of the sites on which are built the British Vice-Consular residences at the seven ports which the Sultan generously places at the disposal of our Consular officers, yet those gentlemen would rightly consider that the Sultan had unduly used his sovereign prerogative if His Majesty permitted their residences to be capped by new buildings simply because a foreign Representative had not hesitated to demand the favour of the Sultan.

There is, no doubt, owing to the dislike with which the Moorish authorities view the increase of European residents at the western ports, a great disinclination on the part of the Shereefian Government to supply the many and constantly increasing demands of foreigners for residences and stores. It is one of the matters on which I am constantly engaged, and I foresee the time when I shall have to solicit your Lordship's support for inducing the Sultan to comply with his Treaty engagements in this direction, or, otherwise, to authorize the establishment of British settlements, as in China, at the different ports. Now, masons, carpenters, and other artizans are prohibited, under the severest punishment, from engaging in building operations on behalf of foreigners; thus the comforts and business of resident merchants are disastrously interfered with.

The above facts would have afforded Signor Cantagalli an excellent opportunity for securing British co-operation in Italian endeavours to induce the Sultan to provide a necessary house or houses.

They should never have allowed him to publish his readiness to wheedle the Sultan into according him an advantage over a British firm, altogether unaware of its premises being coveted by strangers, when that firm could have engaged influences on its behalf quite as powerful with the Sultan as those of Signor Cantagalli.

From the foregoing, your Lordship will gather that the Italian Representative, having obtained orders from the Sultan for the building of a residence at Dar-al-Baida for the Italian Consular Agent at that port on a property which belonged to the Governor of Salee, leased to a British firm, and having encountered certain difficulties in the matter, obtained further Decrees from the Sultan ordering the Governor, under alleged compensation, to divest himself of his property. He "then sent the First Interpreter of the Italian Legation, even after hearing that the property in question was occupied by an English firm at Dar-al-Baida, with orders to use "firmness and energy" to secure possession of the property and to oblige the local authorities to commence the erection of the house which the Sultan had ordered to be built.

Signor Cantagalli nevertheless declares, in his recital of the matter to me (*vide* Inclosure 5):—

1. That M. Gentile only learnt after he had taken possession of the property in question that Mr. Hunter, the representative of the English firm, and at the same time British Vice-Consul at Dar-al-Baida, opposed his entry into occupation;

2. That M. Gentile, with justice, considered himself the sole judge of Mr. Hunter's right to occupy the property which he claimed under the Sultan's Decree; and

3. That because M. Gentile did not erect the Italian flag and staff on the terrace, but only in the yard of the stores occupied by Mr. Hunter, he committed no trespass.

With regard to this last contention, I must point out that Signor Gentile has omitted to indicate, in the plan of the property given by him in his Report (Inclosure 6), the door which, by his own admission, he had to push open in order to enter the strip of ground which adjoins the stores, and the key of which door the Basha of Dar-al-Baida (see Inclosure 10) declares to have been in Mr. Hunter's possession.

Signor Gentile considers that the Sultan's cession not only gave the Italian Government the strip of ground to which he gained access by breaking through a door kept locked by Mr. Hunter, but also all materials that happened to exist on the ground at the moment he effected his trespass. By the same reasoning he could have claimed a right of ownership over whatever merchandize Mr. Hunter might have been imprudent enough to have had exposed on the terraces of his stores, also alleged to have been ceded by Shereefian Firmans to Italy. (Grain is often spread out on terraces to free it of weevil or damp.)

Throughout Signor Gentile's Report there is no question of treating the Moorish Government as a free agent in the so-called cession made to the Italian Government. He breaks open doors, he plants the Italian flag on a piece of ground which he admits to have gained by seizure, without the intervention or consent of the local authorities, whom, on the contrary, he forces to commence building operations notwithstanding that they attempted to obtain further instructions as to their conduct from the Sultan, simply because he chooses to presume that Mr. Hunter was not in possession of the adjunct (strip of ground) to his stores in the manner that he (Signor Gentile) fixed in his mind as the correct one.

And lastly Signor Gentile declares that if Mr. Hunter contests the validity of the Italian rights to the property and the act of seizure effected by him, he must seek to establish his rights before the Shraa Tribunal (Native Court), as the XIth Article of the Madrid Convention stipulates that in all questions connected with the title to real property the local Tribunals are exclusively competent.

It is to be regretted that Singors Cantagalli and Gentile did not bear in mind the above stipulation before they determined upon perpetrating their trespass upon Messrs. Murdoch, Butler, Hunter, and Co.'s premises.

It is also quite a novel assumption on the part of the Italian functionaries to maintain that a Sultan's deed of concession confers a title, instead of, as has been hitherto understood, the mere right of usufruct.

I venture to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's notice, an extract from a letter received by me from Mr. Consul Payton, who happened to be passing Dar-al-Baida on the day of Signor Gentile's high-handed action against the British firm. Mr. Payton praises Mr. Hunter's self-restraint in not having met force by force, and I trust the outcome of the matter, which, I believe, should be a formal disapproval from Rome of the arbitrary proceedings initiated under M. Cantagalli's directions, will justify Mr. Hunter's moderation.

Not only did Mr. Payton view the proceedings as an unjustifiable aggression on British property, but it was reported in the same light to all my colleagues by their subordinates at Dar-al-Baida, and the local and European press attached to it the same qualification; and even Cid Emfadl Gharneet, in a note to me on another matter, alluded to the Italian action as being an untoward incident.

Your Lordship will thus understand that it is not Italian prestige that would have been endangered had not the Italian subject seized possession of the strip of ground in question, or had the Sultan found himself obliged to concede to the Italian some other property at Dar-al-Baida which would not have encroached on the premises of a British firm, but British prestige will certainly be lowered if the Italian flag is allowed to continue to fly on the spot where it has been hoisted, with the avowed object of overcoming British rights of possession.

I regret exceedingly that Signor Cantagalli should have seen no other way of securing a residence for his mercantile Consular Agent than by publishing to the world his readiness to ride rough-shod over the subjects of a country whose Representative here has always shown him the greatest consideration, and a desire to extend to him such assistance and support as he could afford him.

The Sultan could have easily been made to understand that there was no need for him to bring about a conflict between two friendly Legations in order to satisfy the requirements of the Italian Consular Agent. Indeed, I should feel a certain sense of gratification if the Italian Government, after deciding to express its regret at the arbitrary proceedings of its functionaries here, was to exact from His Shereefian Majesty

the immediate concession of a suitable site for the required building. Such action might possibly lead Mulaï Hassan to make, for the future, less difficulties in meeting the requirements of trade at the western ports, in accordance with Treaty stipulations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 195.

Vice-Consul Hunter to Sir W. K. Green.

Sir, *Dar-el-Baida, November* 1, 1889.

I HAVE the honour of reporting the following circumstance to your Excellency.

This morning I received a visit from the Clefah, Li Boaza, on behalf of the Basha Bel Arby, to inform me that M. Gentile, of the Italian Legation, in company with the Italian Consular Agent at this port, had publicly declared in the Custom-house their intention to hoist the Italian flag on premises in the occupation of the British firm of Murdoch, Butler, and Hunter. I replied that such a thing would be impossible, as, if they claimed any right to build thereon, as alleged, the usual course would be to enter into negotiations, and of appealing to Tangier if no satisfaction could be obtained here.

Almost at the same moment I was informed that a door at the back of the premises had been burst open by them, and the flag hoisted on the wall of the store, the Italian Consular soldier remaining there on guard.

This unwarrantable proceeding on the part of the Italians has greatly incensed the British community, who demand the instant removal of the flag, alleging that it is an insult to their nation and prestige in the eyes of the natives.

It appears that M. Gentile claims to have an order from the Sultan to build on the top of the premises. This point the British firm in question is perfectly willing to leave to the decision of any competent Tribunal, once satisfaction is given in the matter of the flag.

For your Excellency's information this statement of the case is as follows: The stores were build by Caïd Ben Saïd of Salee, who leased them to a man called Hadj Benayshire-el-Malqui, who, through his partner Hadj Tibi Emsbahy (at present Amine in the Custom-house at Saffi), relet them to Murdoch, Butler, and Co. there for account of their Casablanca house, who obtained possession of them from Caïd Ben Saïd's representative here.

The part of the building in the rear is not finished yet, and is used by the workmen, in the meantime, to deposit their tools, &c., in. This is where the door was burst open (during the absence of the workmen, who had gone to Rabat for the Feast of Melud), and by which access was obtained to the roof of Murdoch and Co.'s store.

Further, the British firm has been and is in treaty with Caïd Ben Saïd for the completion of the premises, as well as the addition of some rooms on top for their employés to live in, and for this purpose they have supplied the plans (which are in the Caïd's possession), as well as advanced money and materials.

If the property belongs to Caïd Ben Saïd, the British firm protest against any interference to the detriment of their rights, being in actual possession and in treaty for completion of the premises.

On the other hand, if it is Government property, then they claim the same right as any other stranger who is in possession of premises and wishes them to be completed in accordance with the orders which your Excellency has obtained from His Shereefian Majesty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HUNTER.

P.S. *November* 2.—I inclose copies of despatches which I have addressed to the Italian Consular Agent, to which, as yet, no response has been given; also copy of protest referred to. The Basha has informed me, in reply to my inquiries, that he has in no way authorized what happened, having replied to the Italian Representative that, a British firm being in possession of the premises, he must consult the Sultan before anything could be done.

R. H.

Inclosure 2 in No. 195.

Vice-Consul Hunter to Signor Garassino.

Sir, *Dar-el-Baida, November* 1, 1889.

I HAVE noticed with considerable surprise an Italian flag hoisted upon premises in the occupation of a British firm, and must request from you its instant removal.

At the same time, I must request you to take notice that a formal protest has been filed at this Vice-Consulate against all whom it may concern for full satisfaction in the matter, and that a copy of such protest, with a full report of the circumstances, is being transmitted to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation at Tangier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HUNTER.

Inclosure 3 in No. 195.

Vice-Consul Hunter to Signor Garassino.

Sir, *Dar-el-Baida, November* 2, 1889.

WITH reference to my despatch of yesterday's date, requesting from you the instant removal of the Italian flag hoisted upon premises in the occupation of a British firm, to which I am as yet without a reply, I now beg to transmit to you, for your information, a certified copy of the protest that has been filed at this Vice-Consulate in the matter.

I would merely point out to you that the usual course would have been an application to this Vice-Consulate in respect to any alleged demand you might have with regard to premises already in the occupation of a British firm, and that, failing a satisfactory issue here, then we have both our respective Legations at Tangier to whom appeal could be made.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HUNTER.

Inclosure 4 in No. 195.

Protest.

I, ROBERT SAMUEL HUNTER, partner in the firm of Murdoch, Butler, and Hunter, British merchants at this port, do hereby protest against all and whom may be concerned in making or allowing to be made a forcible entrance into premises in the occupation of the British firm in question, and affixing the Italian flag in a conspicuous position thereon.

The said firm further protests against any breach of the peace that may arise in consequence of this attempt to lower the prestige of the said British firm, or in consequence of any action they may find it necessary to take to prevent any further violation of their premises. The said firm further extends this protest against whom it may concern for all losses, damages, or prejudices, actual, incidental, or otherwise, that may accrue in consequence of the above-related unwarrantable proceedings.

Dated at Dar-al-Baida this 1st day of November, 1889.

(On behalf of Murdoch, Butler, and Hunter),
(Signed) ROBERT S. HUNTER.

Thus protested at Dar-al-Baida, this 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord 1889.

(L.S.) ROBERT S. HUNTER,
British Vice-Consul.

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the ori inal protest entered in the acives [*sic*] of this Vice-Consulate and copied therefrom.

(Signed) ROBERT S. HUNTER,
British Vice-Consul.

(Consular seal.)
British Vice-Consulate, Dar-el-Baida,
November 1, 1889.

Inclosure 5 in No. 195.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis Galletti-Cambiaggi.

M. le Chargé d'Affaires, *Tangier, November* 5, 1889.

I HAVE already had the honour of bringing under your notice this morning, verbally, the complaint which had reached me through the British Vice-Consul at Dar-al-Baida of the unauthorized entry upon the premises of a British commercial establishment, and the planting thereon of the Italian flag by the Italian Consular Agent and the First Interpreter of the Italian Legation here.

From the inclosed copy of Mr. Vice-Consul Hunter's Report to me you will be able to gather all the details of the matter complained of.

I am sure you will concur with me in thinking that Mr. Hunter has taken a correct view of the affair, and that it would be most inexpedient that we should lend any countenance to our subordinates making use of our respective national flags to enforce and maintain the particular views they may entertain regarding rights which they may believe had been conceded to them by the Sultan of this Empire over the head of foreign subjects.

The Italian Legation is fully aware that this Legation and Consulate-General have never been closed against just representations, and that in the present case of the premises in Dar-al-Baida, whatever pretension to their ownership might have come under their notice would have received the fullest and fairest consideration.

Under these circumstances I cannot but feel convinced that you will be prepared to reprimand the Italian Consular Agent at Dar-al-Baida, and M. Gentile, as well as to direct them to apologize in the most ample manner to whomever it may concern for having ventured to act, without the knowledge or authority of their superiors, in so arbitrary a manner, and to the detriment of the interests of a country which has always maintained such friendly and intimate relations with Italy in this Empire.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 6 in No. 195.

Signor Cantagalli to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Tangier, December* 2, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to reply to the letter which you addressed to the Chargé d'Affaires, Signor Galletti, on the 5th November last passed, relating to the incident which occurred at Casablanca, and in consequence of which you complain against the proceedings of the First Dragoman of this Legation, Signor Cavaliere Gentile.

I have made myself carefully acquainted with it, and I have examined most scrupulously the copy of the despatch from the British Vice-Consul at Casablanca annexed thereto. I place under your eyes a detailed Report on the facts addressed to me by Cavaliere Gentile. It contains the true account of all the circumstances which are connected with the incident. To this Report I deem it well to add certain considerations.

When, on the eve of my departure for Italy, I directed the Royal Interpreter to proceed to Casablanca, at that very moment it came to my knowledge that Ben Saïd, Governor of Salee, owner of the locality ceded by His Majesty the Sultan to the Royal Government, had hired for the term of two years to an English subject two stores recently built on a part of the area belonging to the said Ben Saïd. I therefore recommended to Cavaliere Gentile—

(*a.*) To respect all contracts already existing.

(*b.*) To avoid litigation of whatever kind, and to use every means of conciliation.

(*c.*) To proceed with the greatest firmness and energy in presence of obstacles that might be raised by the local authorities in order that he might enter into possession of the property ceded by the Sultan to Italy.

These instructions Cavaliere Gentile carried out with tact and discretion.

This will be made evident to you by an accurate perusal of the Report of the Royal Interpreter. For the more ample justification of my assertion, it appears to me opportune to draw your attention to what follows:—

1. The opposition of Mr. Hunter did not come under Cavaliere Gentile's notice until after they had taken possession of the land. The possibility is thereby excluded

that the action of the Royal Interpreter could have been directed against an English citizen.

2. Owing to the communications addressed by the British Vice-Consul to the Royal Consular Agent of Italy, Cavaliere Gentile wished to give undoubted proof to the Moorish authorities how the action taken by him was in no way intended to injure the interests of an English subject. To this end he declared to the Governor of Casablanca and to the assembled Administrators, in presence of the Notaries of the Sultan attached to the Custom-house, that he would immediately abandon the land occupied whenever documents might be presented proving the right of Mr. Hunter over the said ground.

3. Out of respect for the British Consul he abstained from hoisting the flag of the Royal Agency on the flat roofs of the stores of which Mr. Hunter is in possession, flat roofs which are incontrovertibly Italian property.

The conduct of the Royal Interpreter was therefore correct and extremely deferential towards the British citizen and functionary.

4. Mr. Hunter's account produces the impression that the Royal Interpreter occupied premises in the possession of an English citizen, thus confounding in one whole the above indicated stores and the strip of ground situated behind them and completely independent of them.

5. The said account of the British Vice-Consul establishes to demonstration that the English firm was only in possession of the two stores alone.

In fact, the Salee Arab El-Malki, who, through a partner of his, sublet to the English firm the stores which he had hired from the Governor of Salee could not transfer to that firm larger rights than those which had been accorded him by the owner of the property.

6. Mr. Hunter declares that he was, and that he is, yet in treaty with the Governor of Salee for building on the top of the stores.

Under this declaration Mr. Hunter implicitly acknowledges that no formal agreement had been come to up to that time between him and the Caïd of Salee in such a sense.

7. Mr. Hunter has never been in possession of the ground situated behind the two stores, and which is independent of them.

On the contrary, when Signor Gentile occupied it, the ground was encumbered with sand, earth, and building materials. These materials were the property of the Governor of Salee, and had been carried to the spot by him, therefore these materials have also themselves become, through the act of cession, Italian property, because their value has been included in the account of expenses incurred by the Governor of Salee and by him sent to the Sultan for reimbursement. The building of the house has been commenced with those very materials.

If Mr. Hunter, therefore, had been in possession also of the independent piece of ground, as he appears to affirm, the Royal Interpreter not only would actually have violated the possession of an English subject, but he would have also unjustly made himself master of building materials belonging to the British Vice-Consul. This is contradicted by the facts.

From what precedes, and by the cited statement of Cavaliere Gentile, it becomes evident that the Interpreter of the Royal Legation did not and could not have intended, by hoisting the flag of the Royal Agency on the ground ceded to the Italian Government, to do anything else than to establish the act of taking possession in order to put an end to the impediments opposed to the execution of his charge by the difficulties and the ill-will of the local authority. In thus doing he was making use of a legitimate right and of the sole means which was open to him for efficaciously accomplishing his mission. Thus Cavaliere Gentile gave proof of the greatest good-will, of the most careful desire to keep himself within legality, of the greatest respect for the rights which might have existed prior to the cession of the locality made by His Shereefian Majesty, and of the best spirit of conciliation and of respect towards a British citizen and functionary.

Under these circumstances, I am of opinion—and I venture to hope that you, too, after these ample explanations, will share it—that Cavaliere Gentile does not deserve, and has not deserved, any blame through the carrying out of his charge. The fact that Mr. Hunter has not brought forward any pretensions, nor preferred a claim of any kind, nor even had any discussion with the Royal Consular Agent concerning rights attributed to himself, except after the effectual taking possession of the ground through the action of the Royal Interpreter, fully absolves this functionary from the accusation of not having himself required of the Legation, or from the British Consulate by means of this Royal Legation, the assistance which it might be in need of in order to make good

the rights which were represented by him. No animosity whatever influenced, or could influence, Cavaliere Gentile in the fulfilment of his duty. So much the less when there was in question a subject and functionary of a Power with which the Italian Government entertains the most cordial, friendly, and intimate relations. He was placed face to face with the ill-will of the local authority; it was incumbent on him to carry out the instructions he had received; he had to admit the necessity of acting with promptitude in order to secure to the Italian Government the property freely ceded by His Shereefian Majesty. The use of the flag of the Royal Agency was therefore indicated as the best open to him; indeed, it was the sole means of attaining the object of his going to Casablanca. These reflections, and the facts here expounded, were already communicated by me to the Government of the King during my sojourn at Rome. I now propose to send to the Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs a copy of Cavaliere Gentile's statement, under the conviction that the complete and reciprocal knowledge of the circumstances which have brought about the incident will cause to vanish every trace of ill-humour, and will cut short every suspicion as to pure intentions of the Royal Interpreter of the Royal Legation, Signor Gentile.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) R. CANTAGALLI.

Inclosure 7 in No. 195.

Signor Gentile to Signor Cantagalli.

(Translation.)

Tangier, November 29, 1889.

Sir,

HAPPENING to be passing by Casablanca I took steps, in accordance with the charge received from you, that the Shereefian orders issued to the authorities of that town for the building of a house for the use of the Royal Consular Agency should be executed without delay. In virtue of the three Imperial Firmans (of which copies and translations [*sic*] exist in the archives of the Royal Legation) delivered to you by the Sultan at Tetuan, the ground formerly conceded by His Majesty to the Governor of Salee, and the buildings erected on it by the said Governor, became Italian property. The Governor of Salee, when giving up that place, informed the Sultan that on the larger portion of the ground he had built two stores. He stated the amount spent by him in those buildings, so as to be reimbursed for them by the Sultan. He gave notice to His Majesty of having some months before let, under contract, the two said stores to an English merchant for a term of two years.

In consequence of the answer of the Governor of Salee, the Sultan, when I was passing Laraiche on my way to Casablanca, caused the Vizier Gharneet to provide me with two further Shereefian Decrees, of which also copy and translation exist [*sic*] in the archives of the Royal Legation. With these two new Decrees the Sultan did not revoke the cession made to us, but wishing that the lease made in favour of the English merchant should be respected until the expiration of the stipulated term, he directed that the Governor of Salee should continue for the time being to make use of the two stores, and that the house of the Italian Consular Agency should be built on the top of those stores.

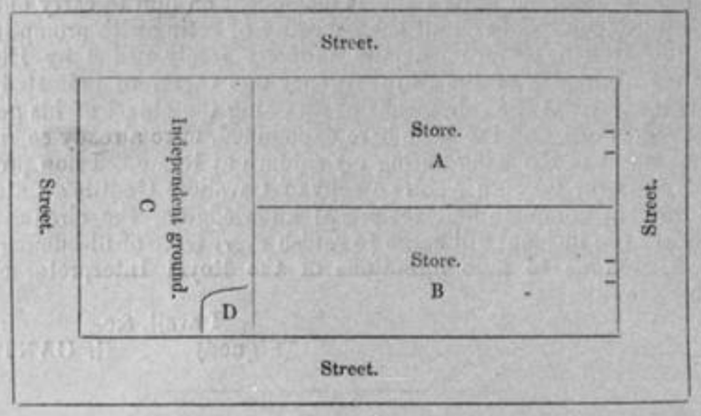
The two last Shereefian Decrees were consigned by me to the Casablanca authorities, who declared that they had nothing to object to the Imperial orders, and that they would immediately commence the works.

I must, before proceeding, further report to you that on my arrival at Casablanca I found several masons of the Governor of Salee, who were working in pulling down a wall in the strip of ground behind the stores, completely independent of them (the stores), a strip which had been reserved by the same Governor of Salee for the purpose of being used as an entry to the house or houses which he had intended building on the stores.

I inquired of the Governor how he could ever have permitted the masons of the Governor of Salee to carry out works, without our knowledge, on a piece of ground which had become since about two months ago Italian property, in virtue of the three first Decrees, of which he himself (the Governor) had at the time received due notice. The Governor concurred with me in acknowledging the irregularity of what was happening. He declared that he had ordered the immediate suspension of the works, that, the need arising, he would have punished the builders. On the morrow early I learnt that the builders had run away from Casablanca. Interrupted by me on the matter, the Governor replied that the masons had gone to Salee to spend there the Feast of the Molood.

Though I placed no faith in the Governor's reply—for seven days were still wanting for the Feast—I attached no importance to the incident.

For your complete comprehension I trace here a sketch of the locality ceded us :—



N.B.—In the wall which separates the stores from the independent ground there are no doors nor windows, nor any other opening. There is no communication between the stores and their flat roof. The stores are roofed and in every way complete. The strip of ground (C), independent of the stores, is unroofed. The surrounding walls are not even completed. There is already a commencement of a staircase and a cistern. When I entered the ground I found heaps of sand and earth, stones and bricks, all this material belonging to the Governor of Salee, and therefore comprised in the cession made by him to the Sultan, and by His Majesty to us.

On seeing, however, that the Governor and Administrators were slow in commencing the works of building, I suspected that they wanted to gain time in order to raise for us obstacles. In the Governor especially I could not place much faith, knowing that he was anything but well disposed towards us, six years ago having been obliged through measures taken by the Royal Legation to make excuses in a public manner to the Royal Consular Agent there for the ill-treatment inflicted on an Italian citizen.

The suspicion having been raised in me of possible intrigues to our injury on the part of the Governor, I made inquiries, and came to learn from a certain source that he had sent secretly a courier to the Sultan with the object of obtaining the revocation of the cession made to us. The courier was bound to do the journey there and back with the greatest speed.

It was therefore wished to delay the commencement of the works in order to await the Shereefian counter-orders which had been asked for, on what grounds I was not in a position to know. I understood from the bad faith of the Governor that nothing remained for me but to act with celerity, so as not to give time to that authority to carry out his object. For, if the Governor succeeded, not only would material harm have resulted for us, but also moral harm; as for the last three years the Sultan had been giving the Royal Legation Decrees upon Decrees directing the building of a house for the use of the Royal Agency, all which Decrees, through the ill-will of the authorities of that town, had never been executed. I went, therefore, to the independent ground of the stores, pushed open the door which I found closed, and in the corner (D) caused to be placed the mast of the flag of the Royal Agency, and I hoisted on it the national flag. Out of regard for the tenant of the stores I did not cause the staff to be placed on the flat roof of the stores themselves, a flat roof which is also our property.

I afterwards went to the Governor, and said to him that henceforth all his intrigues could no more have any unfavourable result whatever against us, that he might therefore await the coming of the solicited counter-order. I insisted that the works should be immediately commenced; the Governor there and then issued the necessary directions for the transport on the site, which was at once commenced to be done, of the necessary materials. To the accusation which I made against him of having acted with bad faith, he replied that he had sent a courier to the Sultan to inform His Majesty that the English merchant, Mr. Hunter, tenant of the two stores, laid claims to all the property ceded to us.

This was the first notice I received of the opposition raised by Mr. Hunter. The property was ceded to us two months back, and the matter was of public notoriety in Casablanca. Mr. Hunter (I don't know him in the least), who holds the position of

English Vice-Consul in that town, neither to the Royal Agent nor to me, had in any manner whatever made known what I heard for the first time from the Governor. I did not, however, attach much faith to the words of the latter, because, had there been any good grounds for the claims which he said had been brought forward by Mr. Hunter, he would not himself have sanctioned our taking possession, or ordered, as he actually ordered, the commencement of the building of the house, and caused to be transported, with this object, the materials on the ground independent (separate) of the stores.

After I had left the Governor the Royal Agent received the letter from the British Vice-Consul copy of which is herewith inclosed.

Early on the morning of the morrow a second letter was received, with an annexed protest. Of these two documents I also inclose copies.

To the communication of the English Vice-Consul a reply was given with the letter of which I equally inclose a copy.

In the state of things created for us through the attitude assumed by Mr. Hunter, I could no longer place myself in direct intercourse with him (Mr. Hunter), because, had I done so, I should have implicitly acknowledged that he was in the right to raise complaints against us for unfulfilled engagements (which is in no way proved) contracted with him by the Governor of Salee.

Hastening, however, to give manifest proof that my action here related had been directed against the Governor of Casablanca (whose acquired ri hts I was under obligation to respect, as I did respect), I caused to be convoked, in the Governor's house, the Administrators and the Notaries of the Sultan attached to the Custom-house. In the presence of all these gentlemen I declared to the Governor that if Mr. Hunter possessed titles to the property, or leases, or whatsoever other regular titles, proving that he had rights on the independent ground of the stores and on the flat roof of the said stores, I would have immediately abandoned the occupied locality. I called upon the Notaries to take legal notice of this declaration of mine, and of the Governor's reply, conceived in the following terms :—

"I have repeatedly begged Mr. Hunter to produce the documents in support of his pretensions. Mr. Hunter presented no document whatever. He said he could not make known on what he grounded his rights on all the property ceded to you."

I replied that I could not abandon a property legally occupied by us because it pleased a third person to dispute our rights without his being able to present documents to substantiate his claims.

I insisted that the building works should be instantly commenced. These works were consequently begun. They are, the Royal Agent reports, proceeding regularly.

This is, Sir, the faithful and exact account of my conduct in this matter. During its course I caused our rights to be respected; I respected the rights of others, acting throughout with the utmost correctness.

As to the opposition put in motion by Mr. Hunter, opposition of which I had notice after the consummation of his taking possession, I am in a position to affirm that it is not based on plausible reasons, as he has no other right to the exteriors of that which appertains to him through the contract for the two stores, and this right of his we have scrupulously respected.

In any case I must declare—

1. If the Governor of Salee has failed in any engagement assumed by him, which, however, has not been proved, towards Mr. Hunter, the latter must bring his claim against the said Governor, and not against us.

2. If afterwards Mr. Hunter contests the validity of our rights of property and the act of taking possession operated by me, he must make good his rights before the Tribunal of the Shraa. Indeed, Article XI of the Convention of Madrid establishes that all questions which may arise concerning rights are of the exclusive competence of the local Tribunals, therefore, of the regularity or not of the seizure of possession of the independent ground effected by me the Tribunal of the Shraa is the sole competent one to judge it. No other authority, neither native nor foreign, may take cognizance of questions of such a nature.

(Signed) A. GIANATELLI GENTILE.

Inclosure 8 in No. 195.

Sir W. K. Green to Signor Cantagalli.

M. le Ministre, *Tangier, December* 3, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your reply to the representation which I addressed to your Legation on the 5th ultimo, regarding the forcible entry at Dar-al-Baida into possession, by Signor Gentile, the Interpreter of the Italian Legation here, of a property in the occupation of Messrs. Murdoch, Butler, Hunter, and Co., British merchants, established at that place.

I had fully hoped that the lapse of nearly a month in receiving a reply to my representation, which I knew arose from your *locum tenens'* desire to await your return from Italy, and thus leave the matter entirely unprejudiced for your decision, would result in our being able to arrive at an amicable arrangement of the affair, but your determination to refer the whole question to Rome leaves me no other alternative but to follow your example, and, in my turn, to trouble Lord Salisbury with the consideration of an affair which I had hitherto studiously avoided alluding to in my Reports to his Lordship.

Under these circumstances it is quite useless for me to attempt to controvert the statements made in Signor Gentile's Report as to the facts of the case which are at variance with the particulars supplied me thereon by Mr. Vice-Consul Hunter. I will only observe that I regret you should have thought a paper cession of property made to the Government of Italy was sufficient to impose on you the rather onerous obligation of taking forcible possession of that property, especially after you had learnt that a question might arise as to the Sultan's right to dispose of what had already passed beyond his power to fully bestow on you.

I have not attempted to question the Sultan's right to concede ultimately a piece of land solicited by the Italian Government; I simply decline to admit the dangerous precedent that the Sultan can, under Shereefian Decree, throw an apple of discord among foreigners in this country, by authorizing one nationality to forcibly dispossess the subjects of another nationality of what they may happen to be in possession of.

The obligation which you claim to have been placed thereby on you by His Majesty of planting the Italian flag as, so to say, a mark of conquest on property notoriously known in the locality itself as being held by a British subject, has, unfortunately, caused a most regrettable impression to arise among natives and foreigners at the western ports of this Empire that the Italian and British Governments are at variance, whilst I am happy to believe just the reverse—except in the matter in question—is the case.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 9 in No. 195.

Vice-Consul Hunter to Sir W. K. Green.

Sir, *Dar-el-Baida, November* 13, 1889.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 1st instant, respecting the forcible entrance by Italians into premises in the occupation of Messrs. Murdoch and Co. at this place, I have now the honour of transmitting herewith, for your Excellency's further information in the matter, letters, in original, which I have received on the subject from the Italian Consular Agent and the Basha of Dar-al-Baida, the latter being a correct statement of what actually took place.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HUNTER.

Inclosure 10 in No. 195.

Signor Garassino to Vice-Consul Hunter.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Casablanca, December* 2, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to note reception of the two letters addressed to me by you, the first under yesterday's date, and the second under that of to-day.

Their contents have caused me the most lively surprise, because the premises to

which you refer are Italian property. The possession of the said property is secured by unassailable documents, and which were acknowledged as such by the Shereefian authorities here. It was in virtue of the said documents that the same authorities delivered over the premises to the Royal Italian Consular Agency.*

The protest transmitted by you can have no effect whatever towards this Royal Agency. If you think you have any claims to advance, it is certainly not against this Agency that they can be addressed, but to the Governor of Salee.

Accept, &c.
The Royal Consular Agency of Italy,
(Signed) B. GARASSINO.

Inclosure 11 in No. 195.

Caïd Bel Arby to Vice-Consul Hunter.

(Translation.)

(After usual compliments.) 8 *Rabia I*, 1307.

YOUR letter is received respecting pulling up of post and flag on the top of warehouses in the occupation of the English merchants Murdoch and Co. of this town, and contents of same are noted. Be informed, on the top, above the said stores, the Sultan has ordered to be built a house for the Italian Consul in this place, and Tejar Gentile, Clefah of the Italian Minister, came here with Shereefian letters to us, and another for the Oomana of the Custom-house, for the carrying out of His Majesty's orders. We replied that we were ready. He then asked for the key of the door by which access was obtained to the top of the said stores. We inquired for the key, and found it was in your possession, and we sent to ask you for it for the carrying out of the Sultan's orders. You refused, and replied as you did, which was reported to the said Clefah, and I asked him to wait until the said matter was referred to the Sultan for further orders thereon, but he refused to agree, and said he would go in person and open the said door and hoist his nation's flag on the aforesaid top, and went and carried out what he said. He then made a key for the door, and asked for guards to protect their flag from insult by any one under our jurisdiction, excepting all other natiens, which I granted him on those conditions.

Peace.

(Seal of Governor of Dar-al-Baida.)

Inclosure 12 in No. 195.

Consul Payton to Sir W. K. Green.

(Extract.) *Mogador, November* 11, 1889.

AT Casablanca Hunter was in trouble and agitation about a store. He rented a store from the Governor of Salee, and was proposing to build some rooms on the top (said Governor assenting, and having Hunter's plans under consideration), when the very day of my arrival M. Gentile, of the Italian Legation, without any previous *pourparlers*, plants the Italian flag on the corner of the store, claiming to have secured from the Sultan the right to build thereon for an Italian.

There was much indignation among the British residents, some of whom talked loudly of pulling down the obnoxious flag. Hunter acted with moderation, not meeting force by force, but contenting himself with protesting against the high-handed proceeding and reporting.

It certainly seems a hard case, and rather humiliating for the British name in Casablanca.

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* This statement is contradicted by the Basha's letter inclosed in Vice-Consul Hunter's despatch of the 13th November, 1889.

No. 196.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 21.)

(No. 143.)

My Lord, *Tangier, December* 14, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, the translation of a note which I ventured to address direct to the Sultan, bringing under His Majesty's notice the manner in which your Lordship considered that the Cape Juby claim might be satisfactorily arranged.

I have now also the honour to transmit herewith translations of two notes addressed to me by the Moorish Minister, under Mulaï Hassan's orders, in reply to my above alluded-to communication.

In the first note, Cid Emfadl Gharneet simply recapitulates my proposals to the Sultan, and informs me, by His Majesty's orders, that, after consultation with some persons friendly to the Maroquine Government, whom he does not more precisely designate, His Majesty will inform me of his decision regarding the proposed arrangement. In the second note, the Moorish Minister announces to me the result of the Sultan's reference.

His Majesty admits that there is much that pleases him in the proposal, but he adopts the view of those whose counsels he sought as to the danger of the 8 per cent. to be levied on the trade effected at the Cape Juby factory being claimed by foreign Governments as a modification to that extent of the duties of 10 per cent. now leviable at the other ports of the Empire.

The Sultan therefore asks in what manner I am prepared to propose a remedy for overcoming the suggested difficulty.

Though I have no idea to what quarters Mulaï Hassan applied for advice, still it is most probable that the German or Italian Representatives were had recourse to.

I see no other way of combating the fears that have been raised in the Sultan's mind as to a reduction of his duties than by recommending His Majesty to forego his right to hoist the Moorish flag over the Juby factory built on the reef, and merely mark, by the erection of his flag on the mainland, his sovereignty there. In this manner, the 8 per cent. to be paid by the Company need not bear the appearance of a duty, but only of a subvention from the Company to the Moorish Government for special services rendered by the latter to the former.

The other alternative open to the Sultan would be the immediate payment to the British Company of 70,000*l.* for the complete cession to His Majesty of their property and rights.

In whatever course your Lordship might direct me to adopt I should not fail to endeavour to impress the Sultan with the danger which he is incurring, by procrastination, of losing the present opportunity of securing satisfactorily for his country an acknowledgment of its rights of sovereignty over the Tarfaya (Cape Juby) district. I should fully inform him of the desire which exists abroad to acquire African territory, and of the great importance which is daily accruing to the position of Cape Juby through the progress made by France and other nations in endowing Timbuctoo and such like African centres with rapid means of access to and from the civilized world.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 196.

Sir W. K. Green to the Sultan of Morocco.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.) *Tangier, November* 6, 1889 (*I Rebia* 12, 1307).

I TRUST your Shereefian Majesty will extend to me your indulgence, and permit me to address your Majesty directly on a matter which you had deigned to permit me to discuss with you, on the understanding that thereby its satisfactory conclusion would be more easily attained than if it was allowed to become a general matter for conversation by all around us.

At the last audience accorded to me by your Majesty on the 9th October, during which the settlement of the Juby question was treated, your Majesty authorized me to make the following modifications of the original offer for the settlement of the claim submitted by me on your Majesty's behalf to the British Government. Your Majesty authorized me to offer an immediate payment of 20,000*l.*, and an equal sum six months later, that is to say, 40,000*l.* in all, provided the English Company gave up its titles and buildings to the Moorish Government on receipt of the first payment.

The original offer of an engagement on your Majesty's part to give to the British Government the right of pre-emption over the Juby Settlement was to hold good.

In submitting this offer to Her Majesty's Government, I did nat forget my duty of reporting to my superiors the great willingness which I had met with in your Majesty to facilitate as much as practicable the friendly removal of this point of disaccord between the two Governments.

I at the same time pointed out to Her Majesty's Government your Majesty's fears that if the British merchants were to remove entirely from their establishment at Juby, efforts would immediately be made by others less friendly to this country than the British to possess themselves of that locality; and, further, that your Majesty places no confidence in the inhabitants of those regions, whom you feared, as soon as they lost sight of the British factory, would resort to measures for inviting other strangers to come and locate themselves in suitable places, known to the said natives, for forming thereat trading establishments.

Her Majesty's Government has shown the greatest disposition to meet your Majesty half way in the desire to settle the pending claim, especially as, from facts which are to its knowledge, it admits the justness of your fears regarding foreign views on the regions about Cape Juby.

During all these past weeks, Lord Salisbury has worked strenuously with the British Company in order to devise means for arriving at an arrangement which will be satisfactory to all parties in this matter.

Here I think it right to remind your Majesty of what I have already so frequently stated to you, that is to say, that however much Lord Salisbury may feel inclined to accept your Majesty's offers of settlement, the nature of the British Government does not permit him to enforce his wishes upon British subjects when they are disinclined to fall in with them, but compels him to insist upon obtaining whatever they may be legally entitled to and are determined to exact.

Nevertheless, the British Government has been so far successful in overcoming the Company's pretensions, that the Company has consented to accept, instead of 40,000*l.*, 20,000*l.* as compensation for its past losses; and as the Company's disappearance might, as both your Majesty and Her Majesty's Government fear, open the door for the introduction of strangers into the regions of Tarfaya, the Company would consent to continue its commercial operations there, provided your Majesty would remove all obstruction to their free trading, and even assist them in thus trading with the natives, and restrain the latter from molesting the British officers of the Company. Her Majesty's Government, in such case, would be prepared not to hold your Majesty's Government responsible for any mischance that might happen to its subjects there, provided it was clear that your Majesty had had really no power to prevent the evil. The Company would further engage to pay to your Majesty a duty of 8 per cent. on the value of all the merchandize sold by it at Cape Juby, and Her Majesty's Government would undertake to control the accounts of the said Company, so that your Majesty should not be defrauded.

To mark publicly the connection that would thus arise between the Company and the Shereefian Government, Lord Salisbury would not object to allow the Company to hoist over its establishment the Maroquine flag, which would be a visible admission to all the world and the natives that the Sultan's authority about the regions of Tarfaya has been fully acknowledged not only by the Company, but by the two Governments.

Your Majesty will, I fully hope, observe by the foregoing how much the British Government has endeavoured to fall in with the wishes which I had the advantage of learning were those of your Majesty during the recent audiences which you accorded me.

Throughout the whole of this proposed arrangement, your Majesty will observe that a desire pervades it not to weigh too heavily on the financial resources of the Maroquine Empire, and also to shelter this country from the dangers which undoubtedly threaten it. In regard to this, inquiry has led Her Majesty's Government to ascertain that very tempting offers have been recently made to the Company to purchase from it all its rights at Cape Juby, offers much exceeding the sums which have been discussed between us during our recent negotiations.

Should your Majesty, however, still desire to get rid entirely of the Company, and deprive yourself of the guarantee which it affords, that no more objectionable Intruder will supplant it, the Company would be disposed to cede its rights to your Majesty for an immediate payment of 70,000*l.*, but this arrangement Her Majesty's Government, for the political reasons already assigned, does not recommend.

In the above, I have endeavoured to place before your Majesty all that can be well explained by means of the pen; but should your Majesty not feel quite clear on any point, whilst entertaining favourably most of the proposals, I would, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory state of my health, be prepared to proceed to your Majesty's Court, and afford your Majesty all the verbal elucidations your Majesty may require.

I must not fail to draw your Majesty's attention to the fact that, if this question of Juby is not settled through the present negotiations between us, I shall be obliged to revert to the demand for the 50,000*l.* which was originally fixed upon as compensation by Her Majesty's Government, which would not involve the withdrawal of the Company from Juby.

Without your Majesty's co-operation in this matter, all my efforts to remove the element of estrangement between the two Governments will prove abortive.

Peace.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 196.

Cid Emfadel Gharneet to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

THE letter you wrote to His Shereefian Majesty on the matter of Cape Juby has reached His Majesty, and he has possessed himself entirely of all you say therein, viz., that you proposed to your Government a settlement of the matter in the manner which you had explained verbally to His Shereefian Majesty, which is, that the Moorish Government should pay to the English Company established at that place 20,000*l.*, in which case they would put the Moorish Government in possession of all their titles and buildings after having received the sum above stated, and to stand by the suggestion made by the Sultan at first, viz., that His Majesty would engage to give to the British Government the right of pre-emption over the Juby territory in future. And you expounded to your Government what the Sultan had told you, viz., that if the Company withdrew from Juby, probably others would endeavour to obtain possession of it. And you had made great efforts towards the settlement of this question, and also the Vizir whom you named had worked much with the Company to that end, until it consented to accept 20,000*l.* for the losses it had sustained at that place, and as its departure then would open a door for the entrance of foreigners to the neighbourhood of that place, it should remain there and continue its trade, if the Sultan thought that expedient, and the British Government would not hold the Moorish Government responsible for any misfortune befalling the Company at the hands of his subjects, if it was not in its power to restrain its subjects from doing that, and the Company would pay to the Moorish Government 8 per cent. on all merchandize sold at Juby, with a minimum of 1,000*l.* a-year, and would fly the Moorish flag over its buildings, and your Government would superintend the accounts of the Company's revenue, so that the Moorish Government lose nothing by the Company. But if it be the wish of the Moorish Government to make the Company leave Juby, then let them give 70,000*l.* for all their rights; but the British Government would not like this settlement, owing to the political advantages connected with the other settlement Our Lord—may God make him victorious—has approved that [what ?] and acknowledges your assiduity in the matter, and he—whom may God exalt—says that when you had an audience with His Majesty, and this matter was discussed between you and him, he became convinced, from what he saw of you and gathered from your language, that this matter could only be terminated in a friendly manner through your good mediation and action, and he—whom may God strengthen!—praises you, and wishes you an increase of health and blessing and life, and has commanded me to thank you for your friendly endeavours in this matter, and your efforts for the welfare of both friendly Governments, and to inform you, O friend, that he thinks it proper to delay the putting the above settlement in force until he may deliberate thereon with such as are friendly with both Governments, and anxious that friendship and amity and alliance may be maintained between them, and to dispatch you an answer to this effect, in order that your mind may be at ease, and in a few days you will receive the answer to this, so God will.

Peace.

Finished the 28th Rebia I, 1307 (22nd November, 1889).

(Signed) MOHAMMED EL MUFADDAL BEN MOHAMMED GHARNEET.

Inclosure 3 in No. 196.

Cid Emfadel Gharneet to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

THE persons consulted by His Shereefian Majesty, who are friendly with each of the two Governments, and desire the maintenance of their friendship and amity, and that they should remain on good terms, have answered with regard to the settlement with the English Company which has established itself at Juby, expounded by you, that this settlement is a good one and the best one possible, only that they said that if the Company gave for the merchandize which may be sold at Tarfaya only 8 per cent., possibly damage might result to the dues at the ports on the coast, in that the merchants would claim not to pay 10 per cent. on them, but to be put on a footing of equality with the said Company in paying only 8 per cent., and possibly it might also lead to others settling at other places if not in the district of Sus, in other southern and eastern ports, and if the Government ordered them to leave, they would quote the said settlement with the Company and claim equality with it in this respect, and the (Moorish) Government would not find a road of escape from this. The Sultan has, therefore, ordered me to let you know this without delay, in order that you, O friend, may take it into consideration and find a means whereby no damage would accrue to the customs of the ports by the merchants claiming to pay 8 per cent. in order to be placed on an equal footing with the Company, nor others land at any port of that or any other district, and demand a settlement of the Government on the ground of equality with it (the Company), and let His Shereefian Majesty know quickly, in order that he may see what is to be done in the matter.

Peace.

Finished 7th Rebia II, 1307 (December 1, 1889).

(Signed) MOHAMMED EL MUFADDAL BEN MOHAMMED GHARNEET.

No. 197.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 21.)

E

(No. 144. Confidential. Ext. 31.)

My Lord, *Tangier, December* 15, 1889.

YESTERDAY afternoon Cid El-Hadj Mohamed Torres sent me, by his Secretary, the note from Cid Emfadel Gharneet, of which the inclosed is a translation, and stated that it had reached his Excellency by special courier, with an injunction from the Sultan that I should be begged to furnish a reply to the note with as little delay as possible.

I also have the honour to include herein an exact copy of a Sketch Map which accompanied Cid Emfadel Gharneet's note.

The Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs informs me, by the Sultan's orders, in his communication, that the Spanish Representative here has "among other things" (from this I infer that there are several Spanish demands), urged Mulaï Hassan to consent to cede to Spain, in exchange for Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña, the land on the left bank of the mouth of the River Muluya. The Santa Cruz in question is the place on the western coast, in the proximity of the Canary Islands, which the Spanish Government has so frequently been in doubts about finally occupying, owing to a difficulty in fixing its actual position.

The spot indicated in the Sketch Map sent me by the Moorish Minister appears in the Map of the Intelligence Department as Cape Miloni, on the shores of the district of Kebdana.

This demand of Spain, if put forward without prior arrangement with France, would be calculated to at once precipitate affairs on the Franco-Algerine frontier, for it is a matter of public notoriety that the French Government has ever looked upon the right bank of the River Muluya as the natural frontier between its African possessions and Morocco. An unexpected appearance of Spanish pickets on the left bank of the river could only result in an immediate advance of French sentinels to the right bank.

The danger, therefore, of bringing about an instantaneous infringement of the Maroquine territorial *status quo* is imminent, and if no precautions have been taken by the Spanish Government for divesting their present demand of its provocative tendency,

and that Government still desires to avert the commencement of a dismemberment of an Empire which is utterly incapable of withstanding encroachments from any side, it should at once renounce its desire for the suggested exchange.

Unless also the Sultan is distinctly guaranteed by the Spanish Government that their occupation of the territory in question will not be allowed to be used by his neighbours in Algeria as a pretext for acquisitions on their side, I hardly feel that His Majesty could be recommended to comply with the Spanish demand; and yet, on the other side, to leave Mulaï under the impression that your Lordship is opposed, simply on principle, to His Majesty's acquiescence with the demand, might expose this country to very serious consequences if an arrangement has already been come to between the French and Spanish Governments.

I trust, nevertheless, though I have for some time past suspected a Franco-Spanish Agreement, that your Lordship may find that the Spanish Government is still indisposed to permit the sudden raising of a Maroquine question through an inconsiderate greed for territory in a quarter where it would be of very little benefit to Spain, and that, consequently, your Lordship will have no difficulty in securing a reconsideration of the whole matter, and a return to the policy which has been followed at Madrid with such advantage to all concerned for so many years past.

I shall endeavour to avoid replying to the Moorish Minister's note until your Lordship's instructions thereon reach me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 197.

Cid Emfadel Gharneet to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

THE present Spanish Ambassador to the Shereefian Court has, among other things, demanded that the Moorish Government cede to Spain in lieu of the place which belonged to it in ancient times in Soos, and was used as a fishery, called Santa Cruz der Peguena [*sic*], mentioned in the Treaty between the two Governments, the place in Cabdana noted on the inclosed paper with its vicinity. Our Lord, whom may God strengthen, has commanded me to write to you, O friend, on this matter, confidentially, in order that you may look into it and take it under consideration, and inform me speedily of your opinion on the matter, and if there is no harm in exchanging it for the place above mentioned, which is at Cabdana, you will let us know, so that the Sultan may grant their demand for such exchange, and if it is fraught with evil you will explain it to us, in order that His Majesty may see what shall be done in the matter. Up to the present, the Sultan has not settled this question with them until your answer thereupon be received, which (please) hasten.

Peace.

Finished 13 Raba II, 1307 (December 7, 1889).

(Signed) MOHAMED EL MUFADDAL BEN MOHAMED GHARNEET.

Inclosure 2 in No. 197.

Tracing of Territory asked in exchange for Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña.

No. 198.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir Clare Ford.

(No. 10.)
(Telegraphic.)

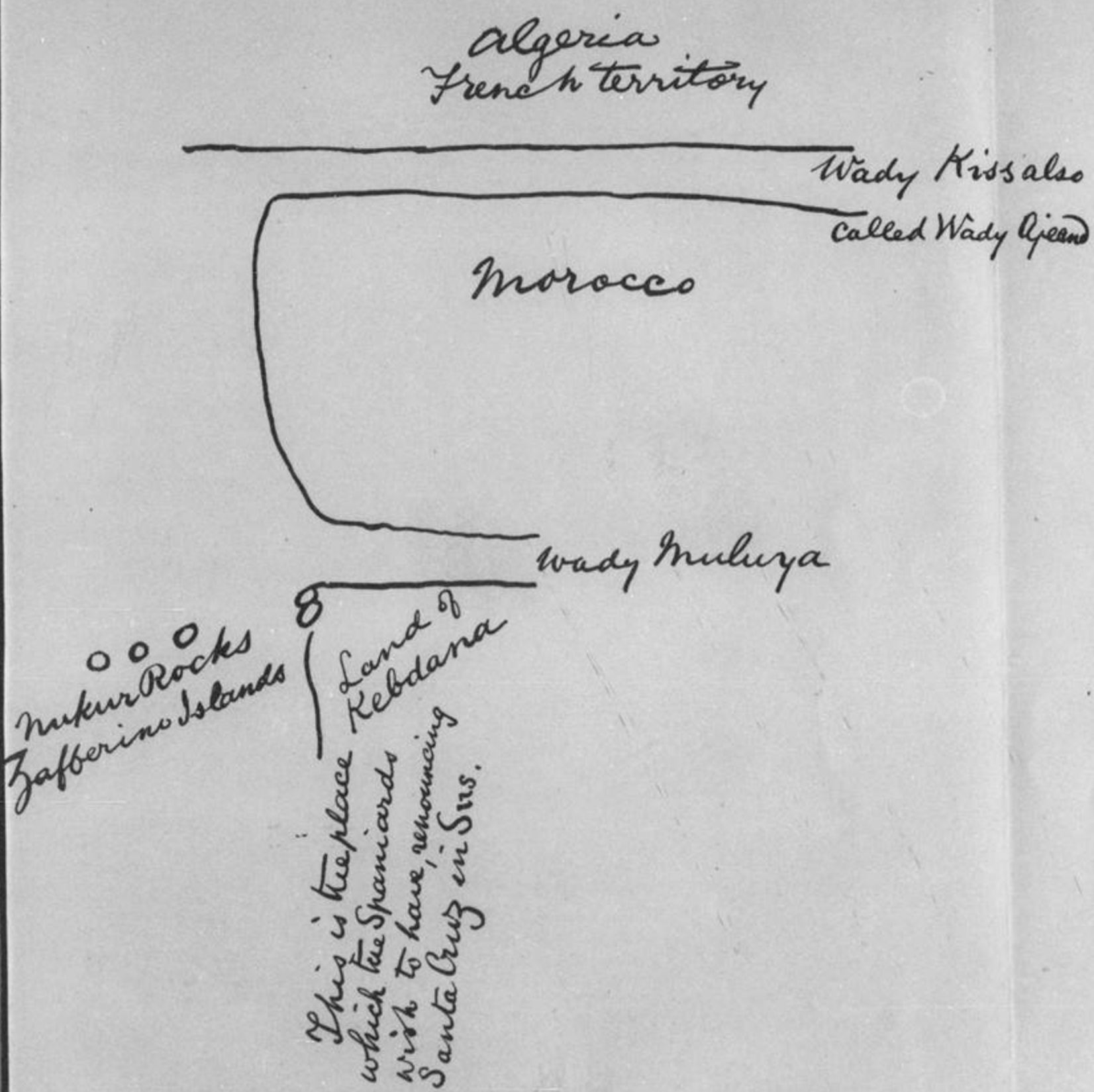
Foreign Office, December 21, 1889, 3·55 P.M.

MY telegrams Nos. 8 and 9.

Acquaint Spanish Government that Her Majesty's Government have received information regarding exchange of territory. Ask if report is correct, and, if so, state that Her Majesty's Government consider any modification of *status quo* in Morocco very undesirable. Call attention to collective note of 12th March, 1887, which recorded the joint views of the three Powers respecting the maintenance of the territorial *status quo* of Moorish Empire.

SKETCH OF TERRITORY ASKED FOR IN EXCHANGE FOR

SANTA CRUZ DE MAR PEQUEÑA.



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No. 199.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir Clare Ford.—(*Substance telegraphed.*)

(No. 101. Confidential. Ext. 10.)

Foreign Office, December 21, 1889.

Sir,

HER Majesty's Government have received confidential information of a proposal which the Spanish Minister at Tangier is reported to have made to the Moorish Government for the cession to Spain of territory lying on the left bank of the Muluya River, in exchange for Santa Cruz do Mar Pequeña. I have to request your Excellency to inquire of the Spanish Government whether this report is correct, and, if so, to state that Her Majesty's Government consider any modification of the *status quo* in Morocco to be very undesirable.

Your Excellency will, at the same time, draw the attention of the Minister of State to the collective note addressed to the Moorish Government on the 12th March, 1887, which was signed by the Representative of Spain as well as by those of Great Britain and Italy, and which recorded the views held in common by the three Powers regarding the maintenance of the territorial *status quo* of the Moorish Empire.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 200.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No. 57.)
(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, December 21, 1889, 3·55 P.M.

COMMUNICATE to Italian Government following telegram sent to-day to Sir C. Ford:—

[Repeats No. 10 to Sir C. Ford: see No. 198.]

No. 201.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 27.)
(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, December 21, 1889, 3·55 P.M.

YOUR telegrams Nos. 31 and 32.

Advise Sultan to refuse. He might, in his answer, refer to the collective note of 12th March, 1887, which was signed by Spanish Minister.

No. 202.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.—(*Substance telegraphed.*)

(No. 116. Ext. 27.)

Foreign Office, December 21, 1889.

Sir,

WITH reference to your telegrams Nos. 31 and 32 of the 15th and 17th instant respectively, I have to instruct you to advise the Sultan to decline the proposal of the Spanish Minister that territory on the Muluya River should be ceded to Spain in exchange for Santa Cruz do Mar Pequeña, You will suggest that, in his reply to the Spanish proposal, the Sultan should refer to the collective note addressed to the Moorish Government on the 12th March, 1887, which was signed by the Representative of Spain, as well as by the Representatives of Great Britain and Italy, and which recorded the views held in common by those three Powers regarding the maintenance of the territorial *status quo* of the Moorish Empire.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 203.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir Clare Ford.

(No. 11.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 21, 1889, 3·55 P.M.

FOLLOWING telegram to Sir W. K. Green is sent for your information:—

[Repeats No. 27 to Sir W. K. Green: see No. 201.]

No. 204.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No. 58.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 21, 1889, 3·55 P.M.

COMMUNICATE to Italian Government following telegram sent to-day to Sir W. K. Green:—

[Repeats No. 27 to Sir W. K. Green: see No. 201.]

No. 205.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 22, 6·45 P.M.)

(No. 12.)
(Telegraphic.) *Madrid, December* 22, 1889, 1·30 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 10.

Minister for Foreign Affairs is ill, and confined to his bed. Will seize first opportunity of speaking to him on the subject.

No. 206.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 23, 9 A.M.)

(No. 48.)
(Telegraphic.) *Rome, December* 23, 1889, 7·35 A.M.

I HAVE communicated to Signor Crispi the facts contained in your Lordship's telegrams Nos. 57 and 58 of the 21st instant. His Excellency has promised to send similar instructions to the Italian Representatives at Madrid and at the Court of the Sultan of Morocco.

No. 207.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received by telegraph, December 23.)

(No. 250A. Ext. 48.)
My Lord, *Rome, December* 23, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I did not fail at once to communicate to Signor Crispi the substance of your Lordship's telegrams Nos. 57 and 58 of the 21st instant, on the subject of the alleged proposal for an exchange of territory between Spain and Morocco. His Excellency has promised that the Italian Representatives at Madrid and Tangier shall be furnished with instructions similar to those sent by your Lordship to Sir Clare Ford and Sir Kirby Green.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

No. 208.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 24.)

(No. 145. Ext. 32.)
My Lord, *Tangier, December* 17, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship in connection with my despatch No. 144 of the 15th instant, that this morning Signor Cantagalli called on me and informed me that he had just received a confidential communication from the Sultan's Minister, which I ascertained from him to be conceived in identic terms with the note addressed to me by Cid Emfadel Gharneet regarding the proposed Spanish territorial exchange. I therefore had no hesitation in placing before my Italian colleague my views on the matter, and the manner in which I had reported it to your Lordship.

Signor Cantagalli entirely concurred in all I told him, and added that he had, as far back as September 1888 warned the Italian Government on grounds very similar to my own against an exchange such as is now proposed, which exchange he had reason to believe was, even then, under consideration at Madrid.

Later in the day I called on Count Tattenbach, the German Minister, who told me that he also had received a similar communication from the Shereefian Court, and, having at once telegraphed it to Berlin, he had now been instructed to state, in reply to the Moorish Government, that the German Government, taking note of the confidential character of the Shereefian communication, had felt itself obliged to abstain from discussing it with other friendly Cabinets. It could, therefore, only explain that the absence of German material interests in Morocco rendered it more advisable for the Sultan to apply for counsels to the more interested Governments of Great Britain and Italy, and that, pending the reception of such counsels, the Moorish Government would do well to temporize with the Spanish Representative and thus gain time.

Count Tattenbach shares Signor Cantagalli's and my belief that the Spanish proposal has only been put forward under prior arrangement with the French Government, and that, if the Sultan accepts it, the occupation of the left bank of the River Muluya by Spanish troops will be the immediate prelude of a demand by France for a rectification of the Mauro-Algerine frontier.

My colleagues furthermore agree with me in thinking that the steps now taken by the Spanish Representative foreshadow a complete reversal of the former Spanish policy of the maintenance of the territorial *status quo* of this Empire.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 209.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 24.)

E
(No. 146.)
My Lord, *Tangier, December* 18, 1889.

ALARMIST reports have been appearing of late in the Tangier press, especially that portion under French influence, regarding the disorganized state of the country, and the Sultan's preparations to subdue expected revolts and overcome pretenders to supreme power.

I have been able to obtain no confirmation of these reports from native and other competent sources. From the extracts from a letter recently received by me from Fez, from Kaïd Maclean, herewith inclosed, your Lordship will be able to gather that military expeditions have recently been sent by Mulaï Hassan for tax-collecting purposes to certain districts which are generally backward with their contributions to the State revenues.

I also venture to draw your Lordship's attention to the activity of the different foreign military Commissions with which the Moorish Government is unwillingly endowed, reported by Kaïd Maclean, an activity which, I believe, is not altogether unconnected with the rumours of the expected disorders in the country circulated in the local press.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 209.

Kaïd Maclean to Sir W. K. Green.

(Extracts.) *Fez, December* 3, 1889.

THREE expeditions have just left—one for Ouchda, one for the Riff country, and one for Beni M'giled; they have gone to collect taxes.

* * * * * *

Two Spanish Engineers have just left; they came to correct the Map the Spaniards have of Fez. This Map has every street, house, lane, and everything in the town marked out most carefully. A French Engineer officer has been here, and has just left. The Italian Colonel is busy with his machine to make rifles; by the time it is up and finished, some new rifles will be out; and I do not think this machine will ever be of any practical use here.

* * * * * *

The French got an order for 10,000 of their old guns, and the Italian officer has an order for twenty-five carts to bring up his machinery with.

No. 210.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 24.)

E
(No. 147.)

My Lord, *Tangier, December* 18, 1889.

AS all matters connected with the Mauro-Algerine frontier have now, through the desired acquisition of territory by Spain on the left bank of the River Muluya, acquired a special interest, I have the honour to furnish your Lordship herein with a translation of an Italian Vice-Consular Report kindly communicated to me by Signor Cantagalli, the Italian Minister here, on a recent French military excursion effected at Ouchda, the most important inhabited centre of a district, which, it is known, the French are anxious to annex to their possessions by advancing their Algerian frontier as far as the River Muluya.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 210.

Signor Monaco to Signor Cantagalli.

(Translation.) *Oran, November* 28, 1889.

ON the occasion of the horse feasts which are held every year at Marnia, a small town and military post 15 kilom. distant from the Maroquine confines on the road which leads from Nemours to Tlemsen, again this time a few days ago, an excursion to Ouchda, which is well within the Moorish territory, was organized, with the co-operation of the military authority.

This place, with 6,000 inhabitants, is of the greatest importance, owing to its proximity to the Algerine frontier, so that, like Figuig in the extreme south, it was a constant cause, a few years ago, of differences with the French authorities, and owing to its being the chief place of an "Amalad" (Governorship) of vast extent, spreading from the sea to as far as Figuig, the latter included, and from the Muluya up to the Algerine frontier; it thus comprises the territories of the tribes most famous for their continual intestine struggles, that is, the Beni Snassen, mountaineers of the Berber race, the Mehaja, the Angad, in whose plain is situated Ouchda, the Uled-el-Hadg, the Beni Ghil, the Dui Mema, and the Uled Gherir of the neighbourhood of Figuig.

Major Lavergne, who, since 1883, commands the garrison of Marnia, initiated since that year the era, so to say, of good relations with the Maroquine authorities at Ouchda, and especially so with the Sultan's delegate, the Governor, Si Abdel Malek ben-Ali-es-Saïd, who in that very year visited with a great escort of horsemen Marnia in order to meet there M. Tirman, Governor-General of Algeria, who was on a tour of inspection. The good relations established since that time and the common understanding arrived at to follow up into Maroquine territory the evil-doers and robbers who for such a length of time infested the roads there, and who used to find in

Ouchda a safe refuge, brought about a certain amount of security in that quarter of the Algerine confines, though it is still dangerous to venture there alone and without the knowledge of the Bureau Arabe of Marnia and of the Governor of Ouchda, because even in the immediate neighbourhood of that town encounters and "razzias" occur between the tribes of the Angad, the Beni Snassen, and of the Mehaja, which are always at war with each other. The English Vice-Consul here, who knows the country very well, and who has a great number of ties with the Moorish Colony of the place, always dissuades tourists, who are anxious to visit Ouchda, from undertaking that journey, one of only 27 kilom. from a French military post.

The excursion to Ouchda was accomplished this time by a party of sixty horsemen, commanded by Major Lavergne, the major part being officers of Marnia and Tlemsen, with some Kaïds of the neighbourhood, and with an escort of spahis and maghazanes; they were followed by a dozen of carriages escorted by horsemen. The General commanding the sub-division of Tlemsen, who also happened to be at Marnia, took no part in this excursion, it appears, because the Governor of Ouchda and his son, who is the Lieutenant-Governor, not being there, there would have only been the Ameen, or civil officer, to receive him.

In fact, it was this officer who received the excursionists who visited the city and the citadel, and who then took their departure without the occurrence of any incident; the band of music, which accompanied them from Marnia, struck up the "Marseillaise" when the officers entered the grand hall of the Kashah, where the few soldiers of the garrison received them with military honours. I have no idea of how this last incident may have pleased the Moors, but it certainly satisfied the French, as it reminded them of their occupation of 1884, and as they nourish always in Algeria the hope of a rectification of the confines in this direction, which it is desired somehow or another to push forward up to the Maluya, or so that it should include the territory of Ouchda, which, according to the tracing of the Franco-Maroquine Treaty of 1845, forms a kind of wedge into Algeria.

If the Governor of Ouchda should be changed, or the military authorities of Marnia should interrupt the friendly traditions of the last six years, I cannot say how long the good relations that now exist, and the public securities which are now relatively enjoyed by those Europeans who visit there specially on the market-day which is held every week, and which is of great importance through the French Government having freed from all import duties the Moorish produce which enters Algeria, in order to facilitate the relations between the two countries.

Properly, the garrison of Ouchda ought to be composed of a battalion of infantry, 500 men, and of two squadrons of cavalry, of which a contingent of 100 footmen and 50 horsemen should be detached to Genade and a similar number to Saida, but the Governor reduces the garrison according to his caprice, or, apparently, according to his private interests. During the last insurrection of the South Oranis the garrison was raised to 400 men, but at present it appears to count only abouty sixty infantry and a dozen horsemen, who are the personal guard of the Governor, equipped in a miserable manner, the shameful speciality of the Mauresque army.

The condition in which the territory of Ouchda exists renders it a refuge for evil-doers and a battle-field for the struggles between the tribes of the plains and the Boni-Snassons of the neighbouring mountains, and affords France a pretext for an armed intervention, such as that afforded by the Krumirs in Tunis, the day that its own position and that of international politics in Europe will allow it to realize its wish to extend its western Algerian confines from the Kiss to the Maluya.

(Signed) S. MONACO.

No. 211.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 25.)

(No. 33.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, December* 24, 1889, 1·55 P.M.

THE Spanish Minister here having called on me this afternoon, an opportunity offered for me to allude to proposed territorial exchange. He told me it was a matter of long standing, which had been suggested to Moorish Ambassadors who were at Madrid when late King died.

I explained to my colleague the danger to which the proposed exchange would

expose the Sultan, not only on the side of the French, but also from that of the warlike Reef tribes around the desired locality.

My colleague said he was so impressed with the value of my arguments against the exchange that he would at once communicate them to Madrid, especially as the matter was one which had not been brought forward in a definite or peremptory manner.

The Spanish Minister only fears the public in Spain may, under misconception of foreign action, insist on the exchange.

No. 212.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 25, 8 A.M.)

(No. 13.)
(Telegraphic.) *Madrid, December* 24, 1889, 6·45 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 10 of 21st.

I saw the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs this morning, and mentioned to him the subject of your telegram. He told me that, although Minister for Foreign Affairs is confined to his room by sickness, he would go and see him and speak to him on the subject. I have seen the Under-Secretary since, and he informs me that the Minister for Foreign Affairs acknowledges that the idea of effecting an exchange in Moorish territory for Santa Cruz had entered his mind, and had formed the subject of informal conversations between the Spanish Minister at Tangier and the Moorish Government. But the Spanish Government denies any direct or official proposal having been addressed to the Moorish Government respecting it.

I informed the Under-Secretary of State that Her Majesty's Government would consider any modification of *status quo* as very undesirable. I also reminded him of the terms of the collective note of 12th March, 1887, and stated that the present alleged action of the Spanish Government, if persevered in, would constitute a reversal of Spanish policy as to the maintenance of the territorial *status quo* in Morocco, which would presumably lead to grave complications in that country.

The Under-Secretary of State assures me, on the part of Minister for Foreign Affairs, that under no circumstances whatever would anything be effected without coming to an accord with Her Majesty's Government. He further stated in the most emphatic terms that, as regards any question of Spain having entered into an arrangement on the subject with France, it was entirely devoid of truth.

No. 213.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 26.)

(No. 148. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, December* 20, 1889.

WITH reference to my despatches No. 141, Confidential, and No. 146, respectively, of the 9th and 18th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, extracts from a private letter received by me from Captain Allan Maclean, at Rabat, furnishing particulars as to the proceedings of the German, Italian, French, and other foreign officers in this country.

I have also the honour to inform your Lordship that Commandant Couchemez, a very distinguished officer, who held for a long time a military command in the Oran district of Algeria, has arrived here to supersede Commandant de Breuil as Chief of the French Military Mission in Morocco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 213.

Captain Maclean to Sir W. K. Green.

(Private.)
(Extract.) *Rabat, December* 17, 1889.

ROTTENBURG, who has lately been to Fez, is just leaving here for Tangier, *en route* for Germany. Afterwards he is going to settle in Tangier. He has built a "hummum" at Fez and is to build batteries in Salee and Tangier. The one here is practically finished. It is a very good fort, and cost (minus Rottenburg's salary) 126,000 fr. In Europe it would have cost twice that amount. It is an exceedingly good bit of work, made on a sound principle, and is to mount two 38-ton guns (Krupp).

Rottenburg cries down the English battery at Tangier, and, honestly, I think he is right.

A Captain Callwell, R.A., has passed through here. He left this morning, travelling overland to Tangier.

Rottenburg saw a great deal of the Sultan, and had many conversations with him through the interpreter. He was very much struck with the interior of the Palace, and thinks it compares favourably with the Alhambra.

That Frenchman, La Chatellier (or some such name), is said to be travelling for his own pleasure. He is a Captain in a French infantry regiment stationed at Nice; I think the 159th regiment. He has been employed in Senegambia and also travelled through Egypt and North Africa for the French Government. He had four months' leave of absence for Morocco, and this has been extended to six, and now he is *en route* to Morocco city.

No. 214.

The Earl of Lytton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 27.)

(No. 567.)
My Lord, *Paris, December* 24, 1889.

I HAVE again asked M. Spuller whether he has yet received any information about the proposal said by the Sultan of Morocco to have been made to His Majesty for an exchange of territory with Spain.

His Excellency tells me that M. Cambon has been instructed to make inquiries on this subject at Madrid, and report the result of them, but that nothing about it has yet been heard from him or from the French Legation at Tangier.

M. Spuller adds that he is by no means insensible to the importance of the possible consequences of any disturbance of the territorial *status quo* on the Mediterranean coast of Morocco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYTTON.

No. 215.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 30.)

(No. 124. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Madrid, December* 26, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that on receipt of your telegram No. 10 on the 21st instant I wrote a private note to the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo inquiring after his health, and informing him that when he might be well enough to receive me I should be happy to have some conversation with him.

The following morning I received a reply from his Excellency, in which he said that he was still confined to his bed, but that the moment his health would permit it he would make an appointment with me.

On the 24th instant a visit was announced at the Embassy from Señor Jimenez, the Under-Secretary of State, who had evidently been commissioned, although he did not say so, by the Minister of State to come and see me, in order to ascertain my object in writing to him for an interview.

I made no secret to Señor Jimenez of the subject on which I was desirous of

speaking to his chief, and I entered at once into the matter. I premised my remarks to him by stating that I should be sorry to lead him into making any admissions which, in the absence of any instructions from the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, he might have to withdraw after he had spoken to the Marquis of our conversation, and I suggested that, after leaving the Embassy, he should endeavour, if possible, to speak with the Marquis, and that I would call upon him (Señor Jimenez) at the State Department in the course of the afternoon.

To this Señor Jimenez agreed, and we proceeded to hold some conversation with regard to the matter on hand.

I informed Señor Jimenez that I had been instructed by your Lordship to acquaint the Minister of State that it had come to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government that the Spanish Representative in Morocco had asked the Government of that country to agree to some exchange of territory in lieu of that which, by the VIIIth Article of the Treaty of Wad-Rás, had been ceded to Spain at Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña, and I added that such an exchange, if carried out, would necessarily effect a modification in the *status quo* in Morocco, and that it would be considered by Her Majesty's Government as very undesirable. I also called Señor Jimenez's attention to the collective note which had been signed by the Representatives of Spain, Great Britain, and Italy at Tangier on the 12th March, 1887, in which were recorded the joint views of the three Powers respecting the maintenance of the territorial *status quo* of the Moorish Empire.

Señor Jimenez did not hesitate to reply that the question of an exchange of territory had certainly been entertained by the Spanish Government, and that the idea was not a new one. It dated, he said, from the year 1882, and although it had not formed the subject of a direct demand on the part of the Spanish Government to that of His Shereefian Majesty, it had frequently been broached in informal and unofficial conversations between the Spanish Representatives at Tangier and the Sultan's Ministers.

Señor Jimenez appeared to dwell with emphasis on the fact that nothing had been actually settled, and he was anxious to impress upon me the fact, as he stated it, that a wide difference existed between mooting a question in general and unofficial terms and actually presenting in a concrete form a demand to a foreign Government.

I replied that I was glad to hear that the matter had not gone so far as was supposed; but I regretted, I said, to find that a question of such grave importance should ever have been broached by the Spanish Government to that of the Sultan of Morocco. Such a step, I said, did not appear to me to harmonize in any way with the spirit or letter of the note of the 12th March, and it certainly did not accord with the assurances which I had so frequently received from the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, and from his predecessor in office, Señor Moret, that no divergence of views existed between the Spanish and British Governments with regard to their policy in Morocco, which could be summed up in the words, "maintenance of the *status quo*."

It was absurd to suppose, I added, that the exchange of a comparatively insignificant fishing station on the Atlantic coast, which had been acquired nearly thirty years ago by Spain from Morocco, and which Spain had not thought it worth while to occupy, for an important strip of territory extending, for what I knew, to the banks of the Mulaya River, would not raise the whole Morocco question, and it would, moreover, tend to subvert a policy the wisdom of which had been so signally proved for a considerable number of years, namely, that of exercising self-denial in the treatment of Morocco affairs, and of laying aside all thoughts of territorial aggrandizement in that country.

The Spanish Government, I went on to say, had been constantly impressing on me the fact that the maintenance of the *status quo* in Morocco was menaced by France; but what, I said, could be expected of France were Spain to lead the way in transforming the Map of Morocco?

Señor Jimenez defended himself by repeating that I was not to mistake for a "hecho" (a fact) what really amounted to nothing more nor less than an interchange of views in informal conversations held between Spanish Representatives at Tangier and M. Torres, the Sultan's Minister in that city; and he asserted that Spain would never do anything, as he expressed it, "á las espaldas" of England (behind England's back).

I replied that I was happy to hear him say so, but that the matter appeared to me to be most serious and important, and that I should like him to speak to the Minister of State about it.

Señor Jimenez left me, and I rejoined him in the afternoon of the same day at the Ministry of State.

He had seen the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, who, I regret to say, is much indisposed, for, in addition to a severe attack of influenza, he is suffering from some other complications. The Marquis had spoken to Señor Jimenez on the subject of the

conversation which I had held with the latter; and I found that his language was pretty much the same as that which had been held to me by the Under-Secretary of State.

The Marquis, however, had made use, for repetition to me, of a phrase which I took down textually, as I consider it is of great importance.

"The Minister of State," said Señor Jimenez, "authorizes me to tell you that nothing will be effected without coming to an accord with Her Majesty's Government." The words he used in Spanish were, "Yo no habría hecho nada sin haberme puesto de acuerdo con el Embajador."

I then inquired of Señor Jimenez whether I should be justified in telegraphing to your Lordship to say that Her Majesty's Government need be under no apprehension, as the question of the exchange would be abandoned, or, at any rate, not be persevered in.

I gathered from Señor Jimenez that I could hardly go as far as that, and that I must content myself by the assurance (above quoted) which the Minister had given me.

I then entered into a controversy with Señor Jimenez as to the weight to be attached to the word "hecho," which, I said, if it meant *fait accompli*, would certainly be far from reassuring. "To come," I said, "to an 'acuerdo' with a foreign Government after having already entered into a compact with a third Government would be a difficult business; and I preferred," I said, "to interpret the words used by the Minister of State to mean that no ultimate arrangement on the matter which formed the subject of our conversation would be made between the Spanish and Moorish Governments without Her Majesty's Government having been previously consulted."

I trust that ere long the Minister of State will have recovered his health; and whenever I may see him I propose adhering to what I said to Señor Jimenez.

I must not fail to mention to your Lordship that Señor Jimenez, at the close of our interview, volunteered the following statement, namely: that the reports of Spain having entered into any arrangement with France on the subject of Morocco was entirely devoid of truth.

I observed to him that, as regarded the question at issue, I took it for granted that the French Government were perfectly well aware of what was going on at Tangier; and that if the Spanish Government persisted in the folly of carrying out the alleged exchange of territory, and planting themselves on the bank of the Mulaya, the time might not be far distant when the French would endeavour to make themselves their neighbours.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

No. 216.

Sir A. Paget to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 30.)

(No. 365. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Vienna, December* 28, 1889.

IN his despatch No. 138 of the 26th November (Confidential Print, Morocco, Section No. 24), Sir W. K. Green, reporting upon a burglarious attempt committed on the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, and the course suggested by the Portuguese Minister in consequence, states, after giving his reasons for being opposed to this course, that his "views were at once understood by the German, Spanish, and Belgian Representatives;" but adds, "I regret to have to record that the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires has on this, as on many other occasions, appeared entirely oblivious of the higher considerations of the question in point, whilst attaching importance to the obstruction of, what he imagines to be, the peculiar views of the British Representative."

When I went to Count Kálnoky yesterday I determined to speak to him upon this subject, and I accordingly took an opportunity of doing so.

I said that the matter to which I was about to refer was perhaps in itself of not much consequence in the present instance, but as the affairs of Morocco were of increasing importance, and as I thought it desirable that the harmony which prevailed between the Austrian and British Representatives in every other part of the world should not be interrupted in Morocco, I begged his Excellency's permission to call his attention to the attitude which, according to a Report which I then had with me from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, and part of which I proceeded to read to him, was invariably adopted by the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires towards his English colleague.

Count Kálnoky interrupted me by saying that he had already recalled this Chargé

d'Affaires. He had been appointed, I understood his Excellency to say, because it had been desired to find him a post to enable him to complete his time for a pension. He had been sent to Morocco because it was thought that he could not do any harm there; but the affairs of Morocco were, as I had just observed, increasing in importance, and it was therefore desirable to have a Representative there who could be thoroughly relied upon. The present occupant of the post had not given satisfaction, and he had therefore been recalled.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

No. 217.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Earl of Lytton.

(No. 511.)
My Lord, *Foreign Office, December* 30, 1889.

I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your Excellency's despatch No. 560 of the 20th instant, and I have to state to you that Her Majesty's Government approve the language you held to M. Nisard, as reported in that despatch, in regard to the alleged proposal of Spain to exchange certain territory with Morocco.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 218.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to the Marquis of Dufferin.**

(No. 59.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 30, 1889.

SIR C. FORD telegraphs 24th instant, that Spanish Government deny any official proposal for territorial exchange or any arrangement with France.

Spanish Government give assurance that nothing will be effected without accord with Her Majesty's Government.

No. 219.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 31.)

(No. 147 A.)
My Lord, *Tangier, December* 22, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that, in accordance with your Lordship's instructions of the 21st instant, I this day addressed the note, of which the inclosed is a translation, to Cid Emfadel Gharneet, informing him that your Lordship considers that the Sultan should decline to effect the exchange of territory proposed to him by the Spanish Government, and that His Shereefian Majesty could base his refusal on the grounds which had led up to the signature by the Spanish Minister of the collective note of the 12th March, 1887.

In delivering my note to Cid Mohammed Torres for transmission to the Shereefian Court, I thought it expedient to accompany it by a few verbal explanations to his Excellency, which he promised to report in the desired quarter.

I pointed out to Cid El-Hadj Mohammed Torres the great value that should be attached by the Sultan to your Lordship's counsels, and to the advantage that should be drawn from the suggestion that the terms of the collective note of the 12th March, 1887, might be deemed to be still binding on the Spanish Government, though His Shereefian Majesty had failed to perceive, at the time of its presentation, the great importance for Morocco of the deed, and had somewhat aided the then Spanish Representative in endeavouring to annul its effects.

I trusted that this time, if Mulaï Hassan still wavered about acting upon my advice, that His Shereefian Majesty would bear in mind that he himself had solicited it, and that advice thus directly emanating from your Lordship could not well be rejected without exposing His Shereefian Majesty to the risk of being in future

* Also to Sir W. K. Green (No. 30).

deprived of the counsels and support of a Government which was not accustomed to accord solicited advice that was afterwards not acted upon.

Hadj Mohammed Torres replied that he felt convinced the Sultan would be guided by your Lordship's counsels, especially as the Spanish demand was one which the Sultan could hardly, with safety for himself, concede.

I also told the Moorish Minister that I was sure the Italian Government would echo your Lordship's advice, and knowing that the Sultan is more powerfully swayed by arguments touching his sentiments of avarice than by those based on his political interests, I further intimated that the Spanish desire for the present territorial exchange probably arose from the recently ascertained fact that petroleum springs exist on the banks of the River Muluya. This last suggestion, I consider, is more likely than all others to develop a stubborn determination in Mulaï Hassan not to divest himself of territory endowed with a mineral which will be considered by His Majesty of fabulous value.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 219.

Sir W. K. Green to Cid Emfadel Gharneet.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *December* 22, 1889.

IN reply to your Excellency's note of the 13th Rabia II, 1307, by which, under His Shereefian Majesty's orders, you placed me in possession of the Spanish proposal to exchange for the ceded territory of Santa Cruz do Mar Pequeña, a tract of land on the left bank of the River Muluya, in the district of Kebdana, I beg to inform your Excellency that having communicated the matter to the Marquis of Salisbury, I have been directed by his Lordship to announce to the Sultan, through your Excellency, that Her Majesty's Government advise His Shereefian Majesty to decline to effect the proposed exchange, chiefly on the grounds which had led to the signature of the collective note of the 12th March, 1887, by the Representatives of Great Britain, Spain, and Italy, in regard to the maintenance of the territorial *status quo* of His Shereefian Majesty's dominions, and because the Sultan considers that the Spanish Government is thereby under the obligation to consult in the matter the co-Signatories of the aforesaid collective note.

Peace.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 220.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 31.)

(No. 148 A. Ext. 33.)
My Lord, *Tangier, December* 24, 1889.

SEÑOR FIGUERA, the Spanish Minister here, called on me this afternoon, and as I knew that representations were being made at Madrid regarding the proposed exchange of Santa Cruz do Mar Pequeña for territory on the Mauro-Algerine frontier, I felt that I might freely discuss the matter with my colleague.

Señor Figuera, in reply to my inquiry about the matter, said that it had not been sprung unawares on the Moorish Government, which was very well acquainted with the difficulty which always faced every Spanish Administration with regard to the unaccomplished Article of the Treaty of Wad Ras, ceding to Spain Santa Cruz do Mar Pequeña as a fishing station on the Atlantic coast of the Empire.

Several attempts to a settlement in this direction had failed in actually effecting any territorial cession, and, therefore, when the Moorish Embassy, which arrived at Madrid shortly before the death of King Alfonso, was returning to Morocco, a suggestion was made to it that the cession of a piece of territory on the northern coast of the Moorish Empire might be accepted in lieu of the Santa Cruz of the Wad Ras Treaty.

The idea had not been ill-received by the Moorish Government, and it was now being attempted to push it home, so as to remove the last stumbling block to a complete understanding between Spain and Morocco.

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I expressed my astonishment to Señor Figuera that the Spanish Government should have so entirely receded from the position which it had hitherto maintained as to the absolute need of permitting no infringement whatever of the territorial *status quo* of the Empire, a position taken chiefly with the object of checking French encroachments.

The proposed exchange on the River Muluya, Señor Figuera must admit, could not but result in an immediate advance in the same direction, of the French. The most serious feature of the desired cession, however, was, in my opinion, the probability that it would result in an uprising of the natives against the Sultan. The district demanded on the banks of the Muluya, is peopled by the Beni-Snassen tribe of Reefians, the most powerful Kabyle (clan) of the Reef country, which has more than once successfully resisted the French, and which has never been really under the Sultan's subjection.

The cession of territory belonging to them to a Christian nation, without a preliminary effort to defend it, would be considered by the tribe as an act of cowardly treachery on the part of Mulaï Hassan, justifying refusal of allegiance to him on the part of all true Mussulmans.

The exchange proposed by Spain was, therefore, calculated not only to bring on to Moorish territory the French, but also to drive an excitable and dissatisfied people to rebel against a Sultan whose life is the only existing quantity in the country between comparative order and quiet and complete disorganization and chaos. Would not also the Spanish Government hold Mulaï Hassan responsible for attacks against the newly-acquired territory should His Shereefian Majesty undertake to cede it?

Señor Figuera expressed himself as very much pleased at having heard my views on the matter, for they struck him as worthy of the most serious attention of the Spanish Government, to whom he would not fail to submit them at once, more especially as the whole question might still be said to be within reconsideration, it not having been presented to the Shereefian Government in as definite a manner as I appeared to infer.

My Spanish colleague on leaving said to me the question could only assume serious proportions if the Spanish public suddenly became imbued with the idea that the territorial exchange suggested by the Madrid Foreign Office had been checked under pressure from abroad.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

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